

THE MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. X.—NO. 12.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

Bread for the Hungry Threshers.

FARMERS! we're after you with big bids for your business. Threshing time is now with us and you require bread for the hungry threshers. We are here for your accommodation with a big reduction in the price of flour. We are now offering the celebrated

Strong Baker for \$2.25 a Bag.

The inferior quality is an expensive article when you can get the best for the same price. Bread is the staff of life, but a bad batch makes a botch of the baking. Prevent this by using Strong Bakers. This is a big drop in flour and our price is beyond competition.

People naturally seek the best—by dealing at "The Model Grocery Store" they get it.....

J. J. & A. McLEAN.

The Central Hall

LARGEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS IN MOOSE JAW.

Centrally Situated

Excellent stage and dressing rooms. Celebrated Bell piano for use of patrons.

TERMS CASH.

Robt. Snodie, Prop.

It Will Pay You to call On . . .

G. K. Smith,

For . . . Your Eve Troughing.

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The Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg.

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STORM

WINDOWS AND DOORS.

Leave your order early and be comfortable when winter comes.....

Eastlake Steel Shingles & Siding.

They're fire, rust and lightening proof, last indefinitely, are quickly and easily laid, and economical in price. Eastlakes are reliable, can't be affected by the severest weather.

See Our Cyclone Wire Fencing, Best in America, 50c. & 75c. per Rod.

Why not buy your building material from us? We make everything in our line that can be manufactured to advantage at home and at right prices.

Wheat Meal, Corn Meal and Chop for Sale.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

Wanted!

MEN, BOYS & YOUTHS AT J. A. HEALEY & CO'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

To Buy...

Ready-made clothing at prices to suit the most exacting. Our goods are new, nobby, durable and cheap.

Our Motto: "Cash & Low Prices."

Examine our goods, get quotations and your trade is ours.

We are going out of dry goods.

Don't fail to secure a bargain.

ADVERTISE IN "THE TIMES."

Robinson and Hamilton...

Too much emphasis cannot be given our stock of men's and boys' suits, overcoats and peajackets. We have selected from the best makers in Canada, such lines as are best suited for the trade of this country, and we are satisfied that after an inspection of our stock you will say (as the ladies do about our mantles) they are the most stylish and cheapest lot ever shown in Moose Jaw. We quote a few of our many lines.....

\$5.00

will buy a good heavy freize ulster, well made, large storm collar, long length, a nice slightly coat.....

\$6.50

will buy you a much better and heavier freize ulster, largest storm collar, very stylish pattern, lined with tweed, and will last you until you are tired of it.....

\$7.50

will buy an ulster that is unequalled in the trade, made especially for us and confined to us. See it and you will buy.

\$8.50

will buy you a very stylish napeloth overcoat, Italian lining, fly front, velvet collar, good value at \$11.00.....

\$10.00

will buy an ulster that is a beauty, Irish freize, neat and nobby, tweed lined, blizzard proof.....

\$12.00

will buy the best beaver overcoat, a perfect fitting garment, finest Italian lining, fly front, velvet collar.....

\$5.00

will buy you a good freize or blue nap peajacket, both extra value and well worth \$6.50 each.....

\$7.00

will buy a perfect beauty in a peajacket, made for us only, and one you can not equal in Canada.....

\$7.50

will buy you a blue peajacket that is equal to any \$10.00 jacket we have ever shown before. All our peajackets are made to our own order, with high roll collars, well lined throughout, and good solid buttons.....

Boys' Overcoats.

We have some new lines of stylish goods, neat and natty for the little ones.....

Boys' Suits.

We are showing the newest thing in boys' 3-piece suits, age 3 to 7 years. Vest buttons at back. These suits are well worth inspection by any parent wishing their boys clothed in the latest style. Prices from \$3 to \$5. We have boys' suits from \$1 up. Full line of boys' peajackets and knee pants.....

Bargains...

Tomato catsup, 10c., regular, 15c.
Red raspberries, 15c., " 25c.
Black " 15c., " 25c.
2 lb tin jam 20c., " 35c.
Blend tea 30c., " 50c.

SEE OUR SHOOTING COATS & VESTS.

Robinson & Hamilton.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

AN OPPORTUNE TIME FOR A GENERAL ELECTION.

But the Government Cannot Afford to Disregard the Public Welfare Simply to Gratify a Personal Desire for Endorsement of Their Winning Record, and The Country Will Not Likely Be Put to the Expense of a General Election.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—An uneasy feeling still appears to prevail in some quarters that a general election may not be very far away, though the most careful investigation affords but little ground for such a belief, unless it be to galvanize the rank and file of the Conservative party into some kind of activity and enthusiasm again. The Tappers, father and son, Hon. Mr. Foster and many other ex-ministers and prominent party men have been very active during the hot weather in various parts of the Dominion addressing meetings, urging their followers to organize, expatiating upon the horrors of Liberal government and pointing to the present condition of the country for proof thereof.

Organization is a splendid thing, and universally recognized as an essential to successful effort whether in politics or anything else but the enthusiasm which is necessary to sustain effort will scarcely be produced by such unsubstantial means as a general election share at this juncture, for it is difficult to imagine more favorable conditions upon which the Government might, if it choose, appeal to the country just now.

A WINNING RECORD.

The new franchise law promised before the last election is now in evidence, and in addition to saving the country \$200,000 a year in revision expenses it may be relied upon to give a fair opportunity to the electorate to pronounce their unbiased opinion, which is all that any Liberal Government has ever desired. The improved trade relations with the Old Country, resulting from the fulfillment of another pre-election promise to reform the tariff, has done more than any human act to bring about the present prosperous era, with its accompanying increase in the business of the railways, and the banks, the manufacturer and the merchant, resulting from the securing of Imperial penny postage, which will be followed as quickly as possible by a similar reduction in domestic mailing charges, will afford improved conditions for commercial intercourse at home and abroad; while the deficit in the Post Office Department is rapidly disappearing. The deepening of the St. Lawrence canal, now so near completion, will provide valuable facilities for the carrying of Canada's products to the seaboard which have never been before enjoyed.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

The statesmanship displayed in framing the Crow's Nest Railway contract with the C. P. R., by which very substantial reductions were obtained in the matter of transportation rates is turning thousands of dollars into the pockets of the western farmers that previously went to the railway, the securing of certain mineral rights in the Crow's Nest district will secure cheap coal and give an impetus to mining industries in that important section that will be more and more appreciated as times go on; while the securing of running powers through the Pass to all future competitors, has destroyed the monopoly which has so retarded the business of the West, and leaves the way open to healthy competition.

The wise administration of the Yukon has brought large sums into the public treasury, and in spite of the factious opposition and malignant criticism of opponents has won the admiration of the world. A liberal and progressive immigration policy is opening up the West at an unprecedented rate, and bringing in, in ever increasing numbers, stalwart settlers who will aid in building up our nation.

The efforts of the Minister of Agriculture to disseminate knowledge regarding the conditions of the British fruit trade has given a tremendous impetus to certain departments of agriculture, which is being further advanced by the efforts of the various Local Legislatures.

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

The radical reforms in Canada's civil service superannuation scheme are saving large sums to the public exchequer. The careful administration of the public funds, while providing for all necessary public works, and giving an impetus to trade and commerce, has resulted in a surplus of a million and a half, a surplus which has not been equalled in many years. Every department of government is being prudently, honestly and efficiently managed, and in spite of the most searching investigations and auditions following up of every rumor and suspicion, however slight, the Opposition has failed to discover even the suggestion of wrong doing or malfeasance of office or betrayal of the public trust.

Looking over such a record there might appear to be some ground for the idea that the Government may be contemplating an appeal to the country, for it is difficult to imagine conditions that would be more favorable to victory. But the Government cannot afford to disregard the public welfare simply to gratify a personal desire for endorsement, and unless some momentous question of public policy demands an expression of popular opinion, it is not probable that the people

will be put to the expense and turmoil of a general election two or three years before it is required by law.

GET READY TO HAVE THEM.

The attention of the critics is called to the announcement that the efforts are a-bout to be made to bring a large party of Canadian Bounties into the Northwest. It is well that this lengthy notice is given, that full preparations may be made to accord to the new comers the same treatment that the Galicians have received, before time has been taken to ascertain what kind of settlers they will make. They are described as industrious, law-abiding and peaceable in their habits and mode of living, and as our old friends the Galicians have, since their arrival in Canada, shown themselves to be of this class, the same old articles can be made to do service a second time, simply changing "Galicians" to "Doublovolers." Perhaps as the new name is so hard to spell, they will escape the persecution meted out to their predecessors.

STREET BLOOD IN THE LOCALS.

The first of the long list of election trials has come off, and the Conservative candidate, who was defeated at the polls in South Ontario, over Hon. John Dwyer, Minister of Agriculture, has been allowed upon evidence showing the most extensive and open bribery, while the cross petition, against the Minister, was dismissed without even calling for evidence. It looks as if the Local Opposition will soon have one of their great grievances removed, and the "Minister without a seat" once more take their rightful place in the Legislative hall, for there never was any question of the outcome of an honest contest in South Ontario.

THEIR LABORS ENDED.

Mr. Bulyea Reports and the Assembly Prorogues.

Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, the North-West Government's Commissioner to the Yukon, arrived in Regina Saturday afternoon, and in the evening the House met to receive his report. The most interesting debate of the session followed, but owing to lack of space we are unable to give even a synopsis this week, but a full report will appear next week. On Monday the House met to finish up the business of the session, after which the Assembly was prorogued by the Administrator, Judge Richardson.

Simington-Matheson.

The home of Mr. John Matheson, 24 Isabel Street, Winnipeg, was the scene of a very pretty wedding last Wednesday evening, when his daughter, Bessie, was married to Mr. Walter Simington, of the C. P. R. train service at Moose Jaw. The happy young couple started this morning and will take up their residence on Manitoba St. East. Both are well and favorably known in Moose Jaw, and the young people have many friends in wishing them a happy and prosperous future. Among the wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Rolin, of this place.

Potato Stealing Case.

Last Saturday (Geo. Barber) appeared before Justices of the Peace W. C. Sanders and J. W. Caffarella charged with stealing potatoes from the garden of Robt. Barnett. The trial commenced at 11 a. m. in the Court House and lasted all the afternoon. W. B. Williamson appeared for the defendant, and the prosecution conducted it's own case. After hearing the evidence the Court came to the conclusion that the accused was guilty; but as he was an old man and liable to lose his position if imprisoned, they imposed a fine of \$10.00 and costs \$2.50, and ordered the potatoes to be returned.

TORONTO TESTIMONY.

Catarrh's Victim for Years—An Unusual Story of a Wonderful Cure by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

"I am so well pleased with Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and the good results derived from it that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I have been troubled with Catarrh in the head and throat. I tried different remedies, but found no relief until I began to use Dr. Agnew's. Words cannot express my gratitude for the good it has done me. I highly recommend it." Mrs. M. Greenwood, 24 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto. Sold by W. W. Hale.

Present as a Carmel.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are not a nascent compound, but pleasant pellets that dissolve on the tongue like a lump of sugar, just as simple, just as harmless, but a potent aid to digestion and the prevention of all the ailments in the stomach's category of troubles. Act directly on the digestive organs. Relieve in one day. 15 cents. Sold by W. W. Hale.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Thermometrical Observations for Week Ending Thursday, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

Friday	Max. 80 Min. 38
Saturday	84 51
Sunday	84 54
Monday	78 52
Tuesday	77 43
Wednesday	84 48
Thursday	82 35
Total rainfall of week 1.08 inches.	
C. A. W. Meteor. Observer.	

Prohibition meetings at Caron Orange Hall, and Harmon church next Monday and Tuesday.

THE MOOSE JAW TIMES.

MOOSE JAW, N.W.T.

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

With Proper Drainage Good Roads Are Easily Maintained.

"The great secret of success in road making and road keeping is to drain the roads, and keep the roads drained by keeping the ditches open," writes John Gilmer Speed on "How to Have Good Country Roads," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "The old method was to run a plow through the side ditches and throw the disturbed soil, and all, in the middle of the road. There it would stay till a heavy rain came to wash this soil back into the ditches and fill them up again. If there were money enough this kind of thing would be done over and over again, as often as four times in a year. Where there were wet spots broken stone or gravel would be placed in the road and left for the passing wagons to wear this metal into ruts. The money spent was absolutely thrown away."

"By the new process all the road-mender needs to do is to provide ditches and outlets for them, and then so shape the road that the water falling in the ditches will run off into one into the ditches. The water must not be suffered to run in the road, but off the road. The rainfall, being thus simply and effectively disposed of, becomes a most beneficial instead of a destructive agent; it cleans, and shapes, and hardens the roadway, instead of washing it away and deepening the ruts. When there are wet places, such as springs, in the roadway, gravel and broken stone will not cure such things. The water must be drained off underneath the roadway and into the ditches by means of pipes or blind drains. The whole thing is so simple that any one can easily master its principles and put the details into practical operation."

WHAT STAMPS THE GENTLEMAN.

Courtesy the Coin That Is Always Current in the Best Society.

"In all questions of manners a young man should always remember that while politeness is a good trait to acquire, courtesy is infinitely better," writes Edward Bok on "What Makes a Gentleman" in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Politeness is manners, but courtesy is heart. Mingling in good society can give us that veneer which the world calls a polish of manners, and true politeness is not to be made little of nor scoffed at. Politeness is a fine art, but it is an art pure and simple, even at its best. Infinitely better is the cultivation of that courtesy of refinement which enters into the feelings of others and holds them sacred. What we want our young men to have is courtesy of manners not regulated by social codes or professional censor. It is idle to say that courtesy is a relic of old-fashioned days and is no longer looked for. It is as much the current coin of good society as it ever was. More than any other element or grace in our lives, it is instantly felt and recognized, and has an unfailing influence. It calls for respect as nothing else does. Courtesy of manner and courtesy of speech are the gifts a young man should cultivate."

Health and Physical Beauty.

Healthfulness and physical beauty are more nearly synonymous than we are accustomed to think.

The ancient Greeks strove to attain physical perfection—beauty of figure and face—by means of exercise, and it is every means known to them of stimulating the bodily functions to a high degree of health. They were intense admirers of physical beauty, and appreciated the fact that health is one of its prime conditions. The modern science of hygiene teaches that the observance of certain laws is necessary for the evolution of the growing boy and girl into the healthy man and woman.

Prominent among these laws is that of personal cleanliness. To obtain and to retain a healthful and active condition of the skin, frequent bathing is necessary, followed by active friction with soap or towel. It should be remembered that the skin is an excretory organ; that materials which have been expelled through it collect upon its surface, and must be removed.

The skin also secretes an oily matter which keeps it moist, flexible and healthy. This is partially removed by bathing and the healthful secretion is again stimulated by active rubbing.

To attain a good development of the muscles physical exercise must be taken. The growing boy and girl should have a fixed time for exercise, either at home or at school, as well as for study, for eating and for sleep.

An athletic trainer tells his pupils that temperance in all things is necessary for even a fair degree of physical development; he insists upon regularity in exercising, eating and sleeping.

Such a temperate and regular method of living should be the aim of every one. In that sense of that word, every one should keep himself in "training." This is especially important in youth, when not only are habits forming, but the foundations of future good or ill health are being laid. And let it be remembered that the means by which health is best attained are the same means by which one's personal appearance is best improved.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To give a good color to a strong blue wash in a solution of a pound of copperas dissolved in a gallon of spring water.

Always invert the washbasin and put a little water on the bottom of them, so they will not dry out and leak before the following wash day.

A bottle of equal parts of paraffin oil and turpentine, always at hand for application, will keep woodwork in a clean and bright condition. If this were applied often, there would be less cracking and warping of furniture.

If channels are washed with soap and water and rinsed and dried, it will become stiff and hard and almost useless, but if it is washed with soap and water and the soap is not rinsed out it will dry so soft and serviceable as when new.

TEXAS.

Texas recedes with additional force every day that the old Texans were wise when they annexed the United States.—Dallas News.

Friend and foe alike are praising the extraordinary marksmanship of the Texas. It's an accomplishment that has long gone with the name.—Houston Post.

FASHION AND FABRIC.

Fancifully shaped yoke backs are seen upon some of the newest shirt waists.

Extremely natural looking cherries and berries are for the moment a very popular trimming for round hats and bonnets.

If one wishes to freshen the bodice of a black silk or satin dress, airy black point d'esprit draperies on the waist and sleeves make a cool and pretty change in the gown.

The best compromise sleeve shape now in fashion, looking well on women of every size, is the modified mutton leg sleeve, fitting the arms comfortably and gracefully draped at the top.

Very smart and pretty are the toilets of rose colored, old blue or dove gray mohair, trimmed with graduated rows of Irish guipure insertion, with a tiny frilling of tulle at each edge.

The new sailor hats of pearl white and soft cream white French felt are very appropriate and stylish accompaniments to the tailor costumes of white serge, camel's hair, mohair and other handsome wools.

The most attractive styles for youthful wearers for the only fall are the tailor made suits of cream white wool in serge, mohair, camel's hair, French costume cloth, canvas, wool, etamine or bourette cloth.

One of the new autumn bodice models for a tailor costume is fitted almost as snugly as a jersey waist, with flat graduated plaits laid on after the waist is fashioned, the bodice fastened under the plait at the left side.

In adjusting the sashes and belt ribbons of various lengths the smart looking empire bow still remains a popular finish to the waists of both day and evening gowns. The usual method of tying the ribbon is to form long loops standing upward, with corresponding loops below the waist.

The use of the narrowest black ribbon in black velvet is still conspicuous on many summer toilets of veiling, summer silk, muslin, etc. It edges the ruffles, is laid between narrow ruffles or tucks, encircles the bodice, sleeves and belt and often trims the entire surface of the revers collar.—New York Post.

THE KINETOSCOPE.

Even in the Klondike, it seems, all that glitters is not gold. Most of it is ice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Texas farmer committed suicide because his crop was so big he had no place to put it.—Dallas News.

The uncertainty regarding the fate of Explorer Andrew becomes less uncertain as time passes.—Chicago Tribune.

Europe is rapidly losing its grand old men, but America is producing grand new men every day.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

An intoxicating spring has been discovered in Oklahoma. Winter and summer it can be labeled "Good skating here."—Syracuse Standard.

A new island has risen out of the sea northwest of Borneo. Next we may expect to hear of a scramble among the powers to get there first and hoist a flag.—Baltimore Herald.

Why play the ragged peon? In Austria rich people are flocking to a "cure" where the first article of faith is to go naked. And they are benefited marvelously thereby.—Mexican Herald.

From Paris comes an order for 500 American made trolley cars to cost \$500,000. Frenchmen realize that when it comes to death dealing instruments America cannot be beaten.—New York Press.

PERT PERSONALS.

General Nelson A. Miles has a mighty taking way.—Baltimore American.

Hobson is now an immune. A St. Louis girl has kissed him.—Chicago Record.

Uncle Russell Sage had a birthday the other day. There is no charge for birthdays.—Detroit News.

Our old friend Abdul Hamid is enjoying the present excellent. It gives him a great opportunity to lose himself.—Washington Post.

When George Dewey announces a bombardment the world can depend on a performance. George doesn't issue rain checks or doctor's certificates at his box office.—Washington Post.

A Boston publishing house advertises an entirely new book of Spanish fairy tales. The name of the author is not stated, but there are excellent reasons for connecting General Blane's name with that job.—New York Mail and Express.

ANIMAL ODDITIES.

A herding weighing six or seven ounces is provided with about 30,000 eggs.

The shovel fish is so called because it uses its nose to turn over the mud at the bottom of the sea in quest of the worms and small shellfish on which it feeds.

London's zoo in Regent's park contains an intelligent female Arabian baboon that can say "Mamma." She was brought from Tunis by Sir H. Johnston, the African traveler, who is superintending her education.

Experiments made by C. Lloyd Morgan prove that chicks have no instinctive knowledge of food. A young chick was twice deceived by a piece of orange peel. After this he could not be induced to touch it and for a time refused yoke of egg.

CURIOUS CULLINGS.

It is a breach of etiquette for a Chinaman to wear spectacles in company.

The natives of Alaska have eating matches, at which great numbers of the villagers compete. The man who eats the most is considered the fittest man.

In a mass of amber about five inches in diameter recently dredged out of the Baltic sea there was distinctly visible in its interior a little squirrel. Fur, teeth and claws could be clearly seen.

The dramatic critic of an Irish paper recently remarked that "the house was crowded with hundreds more than it could hold" and referred to the "thousands of spectators who went away without a sight."

NEW DEVICES.

Some dentists use molten glass for filling teeth. It is prepared with certain chemicals which make the glass malleable and durable.

Clocks can be accurately leveled by a new shelf which has a fixed wall plate supporting a pivoted, adjustable shelf, with levels in the top, to be set by thumb-screws on the underside.

Umbrellas are prevented from dripping water over the floor when inverted by a new little rubber device formed of a cone with an opening in the peak, which slips over the tip of the umbrella and acts as a cup to catch the water.

HE WAS PATRIOTIC.

AND EXPECTED HIS LOYALTY WOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

It Was a Big Mistake, However, For the Cold Hearted Railroad Conductor Put Business Before Liberty and Love of Country and Demanded His Ticket.

The Burlington train had just pulled out of Hastings and the conductor was working his way up the car punching tickets and tearing off coupons. He had got half through the smoker when he came to an inebriated man wearing a wide slouch hat and brown overalls. The man had all sorts of patriotic ornamentation attached to his person. The grip which he had stowed into the seat beside him was painted red, white and blue and half a yard of bunting was wound around his sombrero. Three Dewey buttons were in his coat and a small soiled flag hung from a button-hole.

"Tickets!" said the conductor. "Remember the Maine!" the passenger promptly responded. "What's that?" the official inquired, not exactly understanding. "Cubly libber an prosperity," the man in the seat returned.

"Give me your ticket, please," the conductor said, ignoring the florid remarks of the other.

The passenger looked surprised. "Tickets?" he repeated after the conductor. "What do I want of a ticket? I expect this here old road to recognize patriotism an love of country. I'm goin in to Grand Island. Pass on, mister. Hurry for old Bill Shafter!"

"You'll have to give me a ticket or pay your fare," the conductor coldly informed him.

"Pay fare? Thunder and hailstorms! Ain't you got no patriotism? In this here hour of our great rejoicin at the triumph of the American flag ain't you got no idly beyond your blam'd tickets an fares? I tell you I ain't got no ticket. I don't need none. We had twins at our house last week, an we named one Cubly an the other Hobson. Look at that there crispack an look at these here decorations. Go on away. I want to go to Grand Island. These is war times, an we must all be prepared to sacrifice a little."

"You can prepare yourself to sacrifice \$1.25 or you can prepare to get off this train."

"What? Git off? In spite of Cubly an Hobson?"

"Exactly."

"You don't rec'nize the flag of your country—Dewey—the Maine—Sandy-ago?"

"One-thirty-nine, please."

The sombrero passenger looked about him. "An do you men hear that?" he inquired wonderingly. "Do you hear your country gittin insulted? Hear the blood of heroes dyin in trenches gittin stamped on an treated with disgust? Who is fer declarin martial law an teachin this old railroad a thing or two about freedom an liberty an human-ity?"

Nobody stirred to help him. The conductor reached for the bell rope.

At that the patriot weakened. He pulled a pocket book into view and began counting. "Fifty cents—a dollar—never heard of such slavery—dollar'n a quarter, 30—no regard for loyalty an patriotism at all—five, six an three's nine—there's yer money, oppressor. I'll change the names of them twins soon's I git back from Grand Island."—Chicago Record.

Not Suitable For Publication. Author (to editor)—My friends say that for a love story this one is matchless.

Editor—Then we don't want it. There must be matches in all our love stories, sir.—Pearson's Weekly.

Easy When You Know How.

Timmons—Yes, I am doing a job of hack work now. It is to be called "A Century of Diplomacy."

Wheeler—What kind of a century is that—one run up by hand?—Indianapolis Journal.

Good For Any One.

Eddie—I suppose you are saving your kisses for some soldier sweetheart. But what if he does not come back?

Etta—Well, I'll have them on hand anyway.—New York Journal.

Seamen Vote Ahead of Time.

Norwegian seamen are entitled to vote before leaving their country if the polling day is within three months of their departure, or they can vote at a foreign port within the same time by having their votes sent home through a Norwegian consul.

Disordered Kidneys.

Perhaps they're the source of your ill health and you don't know it. Here's how you can tell:—

If you have Back Ache or Lame Back. If you have Puffiness under the Eyes or Swelling of the Feet. If your Urine contains Sediment of any kind or is High Colored and Scanty.

If you have Coated Tongue and Nasty Taste in the Mouth. If you have Dizzy Spells, Headaches, Bad Dreams, Feel Dull, Crowsy, Weak and Nervous. Then you have Kidney Complaint.

The sooner you start taking DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS the more quickly will your health return.

They've cured thousands of cases of kidney trouble during the past year. If you are a sufferer they can cure you.

Book that tells all about Doan's Kidney Pills sent free to any address.

The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.



A YOUNG GIRL'S ESCAPE.

Saved from being a Nervous Wreck BY MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

For the benefit of Canadian mothers, who have daughters who are weak, pale, run down or nervous, Mrs. Belanger, 128 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario, made the following statement, so that no one need suffer through ignorance of the right remedy to use: "My daughter suffered very much from heart troubles at times. Often she was so bad that she could not speak, but had to sit and gasp for breath. She was so extremely nervous that her limbs would fairly shake and tremble. Frequently she would have to leave school, and finally she grew so weak that we were much alarmed about her health. I gave her many remedies, but they did not seem to do her any good."

Then I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them, and they have indeed worked wonders with her. I can recommend them very highly as the best remedy I ever heard of for complaints similar to those from which my daughter suffered."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills never fail to do good. They cure palpitation, frequent dizziness, smothering sensation, weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, anæmia, female troubles and general debility. Sold by all druggists at 50c. a box or three boxes for \$1.45. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ontario.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS act on the system in an easy and natural manner, removing all poisons and impurities. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliaryness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Jaundice and Liver Complaint. Price 25c.

Not to Be Thought Of.

"Shall we try to get back the prisoners?" asked one Spanish officer.

"And relieve the Yankees of responsibility for their board and lodging!" exclaimed the other. "Man, where's your sense of strategy?"—Washington Star.

Uncommon Experience.

A—I had a great surprise last evening.

B—How was that?

A—My wife introduced me to a man from Newtown who never was one of her old admirers.—Boston Traveler.

It is said that men who never drink, smoke or stay out late at night live to a ripe old age. Perhaps that's their punishment.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. DEAR SIR:—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of ring-bone, with five bottles.

It blistered the horse, but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON, Four Falls, N. B.

Nature's laws are disregarded by the officeholder who occupies two places at once.

Ask for Minard's Liniment and take no other.

It sometimes happens that it takes a speaker longer to clear his throat than it does to clear the hall.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Actors always like to tread the boards, but it's a deadly insult to ask them how the walking is.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

Peer is said to be listening, but too much of it will make a man lean—against something.

Minard's Liniment the Lumberman's Friend.

A wise man baits his hook with inquiry, but a fool baits his with impertinence.

Interesting Antiquarian Discovery.

An interesting antiquarian discovery has been made in the small church of Hildesheim, in the Hunsburg. It consists of a rich tapestry, embroidered in gold, representing the death of Christ. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and the inscription is perfectly legible, and states "that this tapestry was the gift of Alexander the Good, Prince of Moldavia, who, in 1408, built this church at his own expense."

Authorities differ as to the rate of growth of the human hair, and it is said to be very dissimilar in different individuals. The most usually accepted calculation gives 6 1/2 inches per annum.

Many a French mother buries her own hair and a favorite toy with her dead child "that it may not feel quite alone."

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The Moose Jaw Times.

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Would it were worthier!" —Byron.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.

TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

A GREATLY INCREASED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Details of the Supplementary Estimates—Brief Summary of the Premier's Budget Speech, and an Indication of the Trend of the Debate.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1898.

The Supplementary Estimates asked to be voted to complete the public service to 31st Dec., 1898, amounted to a total of \$163,925.24.

Under head of Civil Government there were new items of \$750 for 6 months salary of H. A. Robinson, law clerk, and of \$300 for 6 months salary of C. W. Peterson, of the Agricultural Dept. Also miscellaneous expenses, printing Gazette, extra clerical assistance and general printing—\$4,975.

Under Legislation: Expenses of session—indemnities, printing, etc., and including \$25,000 for expenses of general election—\$46,150.

Under Public Works: Stable supplies, \$50; maintenance of building, fuel, etc., \$1,250; Normal school fuel, etc., \$100; inspection of coal mines, \$100; miscellaneous, including cost of 10,000 maps of Territories, cost of inspection of steam boilers, etc., \$2,801; construction of bridges, \$14,430; culverts, \$1,000; repairs to public works, \$4,055; surveys, \$2,300; dams and reservoirs, \$4,775; for ferry accommodation, \$2,525; fireguards, \$800; tools and implements, \$400; boring and testing for water, \$1,250; roads, \$29,085. The latter item includes \$12,500 for cost of opening road from Edmonton to Peace River, from Peace River to Nelson River, and under Prince Albert to Green Lake.

Under Education: Additional to cover grants earned by schools, \$25,000; grants to Dominion Educational Association, \$100; item to help to settle debt of indebtedness of certain school districts which have become disorganized by removal of inhabitants, \$1,750.

Agriculture and Statistics: Aid to Societies, \$4,000; to promote and encourage the importation of thoroughbred stock, \$2,000; to initiate experimental agricultural works, \$2,500; to publish and distribute agricultural and other information relating to the Territories, \$500; other items aggregating nearly \$1,000.

Hospitals, etc.: Further grant to hospitals, \$1,000; to defray expenditure incurred in maintaining public health, \$1,200.

Yukon: To cover special warrant for salaries and expenses connected with the administration of Territorial affairs, \$6,000.

An item of \$750 to pay proportion of expenses of Imperial Institute allotted to the Territories.

Under heading of Miscellaneous items aggregating \$553, there are included \$750 to defray a portion of expenses incurred by certain communities in the reception and entertainment of two parties of members of American Press Associations.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1898.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. Haultain at once moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply and began his annual statement—usually termed the Budget statement. Mr. Haultain spoke for a little more than three hours, making a very thorough and comprehensive exposition of the Territorial position. The debate was continued until 12:30 o'clock at night, when the motion carried without division and the House resolved into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Haultain reminded the House that last year the financial year of the Territories was changed to make it coterminous with the calendar year, one of the chief reasons being to enable the Public Works Department to take advantage of the most suitable season for carrying out the works for which votes are passed. When Supply was voted last year, the Government had indicated that some \$40,000 of the amount they had estimated as the revenues for the year, was not included in the Estimates at that session, and would be voted as Supplementary Estimates this year. This \$40,000 they calculated to provide for the expenses of the 1898 session—indemnities, printing, etc.—provide for the expenses of the general election to be held this year, and also the grants to agricultural societies. Thus last year they expected to vote this year \$40,000 as Supplementary Estimates. The Estimates now presented were far in excess of that amount. They were asking the House to vote a total of \$163,925.24 at this time. This difference in what they were asking from what they

had last year expected to ask, Mr. Haultain proceeded to explain. First, the revenue had been unexpectedly and very largely increased, which circumstance enabled them to ask larger votes. Last year it was calculated that the total revenue available from the 1st Sept., 1897, to 31st August, 1898, would amount to \$412,000. The actual revenue in the period was \$542,722.11. Last year the amount of \$372,510.82 was appropriated, leaving as then calculated a balance of \$40,000 to be voted at this session, as he had said, and this year's sessional expenses, elections and agricultural societies. The actual difference between the amount appropriated last year and the revenue was \$170,261.29. So that when they voted the \$163,925.25 asked for in these Supplementary Estimates there would still be a balance of about \$8,000 remaining to the credit of this year's revenue, which amount would be swelled by various small items to come in, and this would not include some \$28,000 collected by Mr. Buley at Dawson City. While they were asking for an extraordinary amount comparatively in these Supplementary Estimates they were not trenching on a single dollar on any account, which would more properly belong to the next Legislature, but were leaving a considerable balance to go to swell next year's revenue. It would have been the ordinary course for this House to vote also the Supply for the succeeding year, and while there had been considerable temptation to follow the usual practice and ask the House to vote Estimates for 1899, yet they had decided as this House would cease to exist before the beginning of 1899, the privilege of voting the Supply for that year should more properly be left to the new Legislature, as the new year would come right within its jurisdiction. Accordingly the new House will be called to meet as early in the new year as possible. For the very large increase in this year's revenue of course the Yukon wholesale liquor permits were largely responsible. From that source alone the revenue was \$122,000. Then from the enrolment of advocates chiefly from the Yukon source again—the revenue had increased \$2,000 above the ordinary receipts. Fees from notaries appointed there amounted to \$290. But the increase was not wholly from the Yukon. Strictly local revenue had also taken an unexpected jump. Last year revenues from local sources were estimated at \$30,000; they had actually exceeded that amount by between \$10,000 and \$12,000. If they had a larger revenue, they found no lack of needs for all the increase. The work of the Government offices had within the year increased entirely beyond what could have been expected, not particularly by reason of any new policy, although certain of the legislation passed last year had led to increased office work, but largely through natural development. He could say that the ordinary work of the offices—letting alone the work which was asked to be done by the registration system—had increased within the year fully 40 or 50 per cent. The organization of a regular Government, with definitely known heads of departments, partly led to the increase. The appointment of an Attorney-General, for instance, had given all the magistrates and other individuals an advantage of themselves an official to whom they could write upon any matters concerning the cases coming before them. The correspondence of all the departments had been growing enormously, and for the civil service they found necessity for asking an additional vote. His own department, which had long been felt to be a staff could not cope with the work, he preferred to engage assistance and depend upon the House to sustain the action, rather than bear the onus of complaints which would surely be heard if the public business suffered. Two notable items which he was asked to vote were for salaries of two new officials who, although not yet under the titles, were intended to be respectively the Deputy Attorney-General and Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture (Messrs. H. A. Robinson and C. W. Peterson). Both these officials were very urgently needed. A law clerk had long been felt to be a necessity. The lack of a skilled and trained official alone for drafting legislation had long been felt probably by all the members of the House. Further, in regard to the work in the Attorney-General's office, the points which were referred to them from magistrates and individuals, and by the other departments, for instance, respecting questions affecting Statute Labor districts, school districts, etc., he could say that the work had assumed such proportions that the political head could not possibly give the requisite attention to the routine matters relating to municipalities, irrigation districts, surveys and road allowances, all these matters were constantly giving rise to legal points which came to the Attorney-General's department. Prosecutions under the prairie fires law were increasing, which put work upon the department. The session applied to the liquor license law in the past year there had been no less than 21 convictions, yielding fines aggregating \$1,900. With his other duties in the Treasury and Education departments, the political head filling the position of the Attorney-General could not possibly properly attend to the routine duties of the office. The political heads should not be held down in the chairs of the offices. They were charged with the duties of devising policies, and ought to have time to consider the larger questions. They should be able to travel considerably to keep in touch with the people and conversant with the conditions and needs of the country. It was advisable too that there should be permanent heads of departments, who would have in their hands the threads of business, so that changes in the political heads, which were always possible, should not lead to confusion in the public business. To a considerable extent the remarks would apply in the case of Mr. Peterson, who would, if the House sustained the proposal, become Deputy in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Haultain spoke at some length on the necessity and advisability of these appointments and detailing the work which this year necessitated added expense for the office staff. The taking over of the brands registration system had created an enormous amount of work and consequently increased the expense, but the score was not all on the debit side, as the system had yielded \$2,300 in fees during the year to date. The added assistance was really all for new work. In the Education and Treasury branches, with certainly no lessening of work, they had been able to lessen the staff. The whole tendency was to simplify and cheapen the public service. The Public Works items in the Estimates were nearly all for work the need of which had been recognized last year but

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R. BOGUE.

which could not be met on account of lack of means. He hoped that in future years the Public Works Estimates would take a different form—that there would be less of the items for smaller works, as the Statute Labor system developed. Nevertheless the position this year in regard to public works was eminently gratifying. Without drawing a cent of money legitimately belonging to any other year they were able to vote—including the amounts voted at last session and the amounts asked in these Supplementary Estimates—a total sum of no less than \$197,385 for the 16 months ending 31st Dec., 1898, to be expended on public works and improvements. This splendid showing, of course, was associated with the unpalatable fact that in succeeding years, unless something unexpected again happened, the amounts available for public works would drop more nearly to the figures of former years. After going to some extent into the details of the votes asked for Public Works, the Premier turned to the Education items. They had last year voted an amount estimated at \$122,000 for the year ending 31st Dec., but were now obliged to ask for \$25,000 additional. This was a serious inroad on the general fund, but in another sense the cause of the inroad was very gratifying. The cause was that the number of children attending the schools had increased at a far greater ratio than former years—at a ratio twice as great, and that relatively teachers with the higher grades of certificates were being employed. Then again, 13 school districts once formed and then closed had been re-opened. The general increase in the schools was really astounding, while certainly gratifying. The increase added to the burden on the revenues, but the burden was one which should be cheerfully borne. Dealing with the proposals appearing in the estimates to give assistance to stock raisers and farmers, Mr. Haultain made a general explanation of the reasons for the increase of detailing the scheme. He dealt also with the agricultural society question, and passed on to the consideration of the course of the Assembly in regard to hospitals and charities, completing his references thereto at 12:30, after having been speaking 90 minutes.

When the sitting was resumed at 2:30 Mr. Haultain took up the Yukon question making an extended statement of the Territorial position and the course of the Government in its relation. A new point brought out was that under the Act the Assembly is not empowered to frame regulations or pass Ordinances respecting the liquor permits. The duty devolved upon the Lt. Governor, which means the Lt. Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council. Mr. Haultain combatted the contention that the permit clause of the Act would absolutely or necessarily be held to contemplate a prohibitory system. As to the satisfactory financial results of the Government's policy there could be no question. From



In the old frontier days hundreds of pioneers were lured to the stake by cruel Indians. The stake was a cruel death, and the Indians were cruel. There are thousands of men today who are being slowly tortured to death at the stake of disease. Their bodies cry out but in a language that only the sufferers themselves can hear. When a man is suffering in this way his body cries out with an aching head, a sluggish body, muscles that are lax and lazy, a brain that is dull, a stomach that distends food and nerves that will not rest.

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that point of view there could be just a little question of the success of the expedition sent out. Apart altogether from the receipts from wholesale permits, amounting to \$122,000, the expedition itself had resulted in the collection of \$28,000 for retailing permits at Dawson. After explaining items relating to the Imperial Institute and the expenses of entertainment of certain persons visiting the Territories, Mr. Haultain explained an additional estimate of \$80,000 asked to cover the carrying on of the public business after the beginning of the new year until such time as the new House should meet. Of this amount \$40,000 would go in January in school grants, and the balance remaining was only \$20,000 to sustain the public service to probably some date in February. In this estimate they were following the practice adopted in the provinces. Having completed his explanation of the estimates, Mr. Haultain proceeded to say that a very significant feature in connection with the extraordinary amount of these supplementary estimates was the fact that the need of them appeared without going outside of the Territories. Their present state of affairs, and the needs of the old and ordinary services were no more than met by the extraordinary and unusual increase in the revenue amounting to about \$182,000. The only conclusion was that ordinary revenue was now totally inadequate in face of the fact that they could not with any reasonable expectation look to Parliament to increase the grant to the extent of this year's increases from other sources, the question arose, What were they to do? The needs would not grow less. They were brought to the point which he had discussed last year. Our present state was in many ways suitable to our conditions, was suitable in every way except that it did not yield enough money. If the financial position was capable of other solution he would be satisfied to remain as at present. The only thing there seemed to be to do was to think of lessening of negotiating for provincial establishment. He felt convinced that it would be the principal work of the new Legislature before the

end of its four year's term to enter into such negotiations. With the greater development that now seems assured the needs in respect of schools and improvements would certainly develop. Outside of direct taxation there seemed no possibility of a solution except by provincial establishment, not perhaps to-day or next year, but in the reasonably near future. Mr. Haultain pointed out some of the expenditures now made by the Dominion which when we become a province will have to be borne locally, by way of emphasizing the fact that the negotiations would not be one-sided. Nevertheless he had no doubt that under any reasonable terms of settlement the subsidy received would be greater than the grant now voted by Parliament. He indicated that this Government would demand the cession to the Territories of all lands, minerals, etc., as have the original provinces entering Confederation and would base the claim upon a legal and constitutional right—a right which he inferred might be presented before the highest tribunal in the realm, if necessary. He indicated also his firm belief that when the time for secession came there should be only one province erected. Mr. Haultain then referred to the charge that the Government had no policy. He thought there was no lack of policy even in the Supplementary Estimates. It seemed to him that in every item there cropped up a policy distinct and well-defined. They had a policy in respect of civil Government—the development of the public service, well organized and efficient departments, practical and economical machinery. There was a policy connected with the Normal School item—connected with their School policy, to give to every child a good, plain, practical education—to give it to all children associated together without regard to race, religion or position. He thought their school policy had been attended with remarkable success, in that the animosities arising from certain difficult and delicate questions in other portions of Canada had been avoided here without any less practical or satisfactory results. To-day the Territorial school system was, if not in name, in reality, a National school system. They had a policy for the training of teachers which had already resulted so well that the Territories are practically independent as regards the supply of teachers, with the supply of higher grade teachers exceeding the demand. They had a policy in respect of coal mines—to look after the protection of coal lines and meet the necessities of actual conditions—a distinct and plain policy in respect of public works—opening main highways, dealing with surveys, making bridges, besting for water, etc., etc.—a policy, new, it was true, and small as yet, respecting agriculture, in keeping with the traditions of the Territories, beginning moderately and developing along with conditions, a policy proportionate to the resources, a policy calculated to encourage the chief and most important industries, the foundation of all possible prosperity in the Territories. They had a policy regarding the protection of the fur trade, to give all possible aid to those most desirable, admirable and beneficent institutions, and a policy to avoid the creation of those other institutions which are features, and necessarily so, of all older countries, but which are not yet necessary with the comparatively young and able-bodied population of the West, and the erection of which might tend as an invitation to those unfortunate helpless classes who are fortunately not yet found here in any considerable numbers. They had had a decided and successful policy in regard to the Yukon. They had grappled with the difficulties of that situation which to judge from some of the criticisms were

(Continued on page 5.)

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TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

(Continued from page 4.)

very dangerous. For policy he could further point to the statutes. Every page of the statutes bore evidence of what had been and was the policy of the Government and no less of the Assembly. They had a policy on the question of introducing Dominion political lines, clear and distinct as was all other portions of the general policy. The only suggestion of deficiency that any of the critics had ever attempted to make was in regard to immigration. The Government's policy as regarded immigration had not in view the fitting out of agents to scour the by-ways and compel people to come to the Territories. If they wished to do so they could not, as among the powers allotted to the Assembly the power of dealing with immigration was not included. But they had a solid policy which was to try and meet the needs of the people who are here and who are coming, to supply good roads and necessary bridges, schools; by providing economical and thoroughly efficient administration of all the laws. They passed laws not because like laws had been passed in Ontario or anywhere else, but to suit the peculiar and particular needs of the conditions here and the circumstances of the country. He believed that was the best immigration policy for this Assembly to follow, to make this a desirable country to come to, a country with harmonious communities, a satisfactory state of society, good roads and safe bridges, efficient schools, good institutions of all necessary kinds, and a country free from debt and practically free from taxation. That was as good an immigration policy could be devised, considering the resources of this Assembly for years to come. He hoped that the Estimates would meet the approval of the House, and if passed meet the idea of helping out all interests and maintain adequately the public service of the Territories. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Haultain was followed by Mr. Mowat. Dr. Brett being absent until the evening sitting. Mr. Mowat spoke in a critical vein and spoke fairly well. Then followed Messrs. Maloney, Tims, Agnew, Eakin, Patrick, Meyers and Macdonald, all of whom in a general way commended the course of the Government, while certain of them criticised some particular point in point of detail.

Mr. Ross made a two hours' speech. He spoke well, and if there were any points which the Premier left untouched, Mr. Ross certainly covered them. He made congratulatory references to Canada and the Territories, met criticisms which had been made regarding the alleged docility of the House, gave a mass of particulars of the actual work done in the departments which he directs, defended to the evident satisfaction of the House the appointment of both his deputies, Mr. Dennis and Mr. Peterson, and gave a convincing explanation of the benefits accruing to all settlers interested not alone in irrigation but as regards water rights generally, by the transfer of the administration to Regina. He went very completely over the ground of the policy of the Government in relation to public works, and indicated that while the cost of irrigation had this year not exceeded 4 per cent., he would attempt to devise a plan to lessen even that cost and afford even better supervision. He dealt at length with the Statute Labor development. He declared that the Government dealt with patronage in a way to merit the confidence of the people. They could go before the electors with a claim which could not be overturned, that they dealt with the public business in a way to leave not a shadow of ground for accusations of favoritism. A strong plank in their platform was that Dominion party lines should not prevail in the Assembly, and carrying out that policy no one could approach the Government and claim or get favors because he was either a Liberal or a Conservative. All their business was conducted on strictly business principles. Mr. Ross explained in detail the public works estimates, dealing incidentally with the serious question of water testing. He gave full particulars not only of the work done upon, but also of the advantages that have already resulted from, the opening of the Peace River road. He also explained in detail the plan to be followed in the expenditure of the items for stock assistance and experimental work, dealing with the subject of brands—stating in connection with these items the qualifications and fitness of Mr. Peterson—answered Mr. Mowat's reference to his Agricultural Societies bill, and showed the various branches of work, all of close interest to the settlers, which fell under the Department of Agriculture. In dealing with the item for payment of certain school debentures, Mr. Ross took up Mr. Mowat's references and insinuations in relation to the Consolidated Ordinances, warmly contending that a Member should have something stronger

than mere vague suspicions to back such insinuations as Mr. Mowat made and emphatically asserting that not a record could be found in the departments or elsewhere to give any ground of suspicion that the member for Macleod in the whole course of his dealing with Assembly affairs had ever favored one contractor as against another. It was easy to make damaging charges, but an hon. member should have at least some title of ground before casting such aspersions upon the character of any member of any Government. After a further reference to the public works policy and the duty of the Government to apportion the amounts equitably, not between the electoral districts, but between the great natural divisions of the Territories, Mr. Ross concluded by asserting in the hearing of all the members who were certainly aware of the fact or otherwise of the statement that none could allege that through the patronage or through the public works expenditure the Government had ever or on any occasion endeavored to influence any member of that House.

Dr. Brett spoke briefly, raising no new points, and was followed by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Banner-Bonn and Mr. Boucher. Mr. Haultain spoke again for about 10 minutes after which the House resolved into Committee of Supply at 12:30 o'clock.

Who does not know women and young girls who are continually in tears? Who always see the dark side? Who have frequent fits of melancholy without any apparent cause? The intelligent physician will know that it is some derangement of the complicated and delicate feminine organs. The young girl suffers, bodily and mentally, in silence. There is undue weariness, unexpected pain, unreasonable tears and fits of temper. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription exerts a wonderful power over women's delicate organism. It is an invigorating tonic and is specific for the peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and painful derangements of women. Careless easy-going doctors frequently treat their patients for biliousness, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney trouble.

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TOWN OF MOOSE JAW. List of Lands to be Sold for Taxes.

LOT.	BLOCK.	TAXES.	COSTS.	TOTAL.	LOT.	BLOCK.	TAXES.	COSTS.	TOTAL.
7	1	1 40	90	2 30	12	3	3 58	90	4 48
8	3	10 06	90	10 96	3	93	3 42	90	4 32
9	3	10 06	90	10 96	4	93	3 42	90	4 32
3	4	1 64	90	2 54	15	93	24 59	90	5 60
8	4	1 64	90	2 54	16	93	9 30	90	10 20
9	4	1 64	90	2 54	17	93	9 35	90	10 25
10	4	1 64	90	2 54	27	93	61 80	90	62 70
A	10	10 92	90	11 82	28	93	6 80	90	7 70
10	10	10 90	90	11 80	B	93	3 30	90	4 20
6	10	10 92	90	11 82	N31	93	6 80	90	7 70
7	10	10 90	90	11 80	35	93	23 14	90	24 04
8	10	10 92	90	11 82	40	95	4 60	90	5 50
9	10	10 91	90	11 81	20	108	4 60	90	5 50
10	10	10 92	90	11 82	21	108	4 60	90	5 50
14	26	3 04	90	3 94	22	108	4 60	90	5 50
15	26	13 80	90	14 70	3	109	7 69	90	8 59
16	26	3 04	90	3 94	9	109	3 42	90	4 32
6	27	22 30	90	23 20	13	109	3 74	90	4 64
8	27	5 66	90	6 56	14	109	3 74	90	4 64
9	27	5 66	90	6 56	17	109	4 40	90	5 30
A	27	5 66	90	6 56	18	109	4 40	90	5 30
10	27	5 66	90	6 56	19	109	4 40	90	5 30
11	27	5 66	90	6 56	20	109	5 30	90	6 20
12	27	16 81	90	17 71	21	109	17 63	90	18 53
10	28	4 08	90	4 98	22	109	12 80	90	13 70
12	29	17 97	90	18 87	26	109	3 90	90	4 80
12	34	35 28	90	36 18	27	109	3 90	90	4 80
17	45	2 24	90	3 14	1	110	12 42	90	13 32
5	61	2 24	90	3 14	2	110	10 50	90	11 40
10	61	18 00	90	18 90	A	110	6 80	90	7 70
1	62	3 32	90	4 22	15	110	6 20	90	7 10
w12	62	1 32	90	2 22	23	110	72 23	90	74 13
w13	62	1 32	90	2 22	9	111	29 60	90	30 50
e12	62	4 55	90	5 45	35	111	4 80	90	5 70
6	62	2 64	90	3 54	17	112	3 50	90	4 40
7	62	2 64	90	3 54	18	112	6 50	90	7 40
8	62	2 64	90	3 54	11	113	5 30	90	6 20
9	62	2 64	90	3 54	6	114	1 80	90	2 70
10	62	3 52	90	4 42	13	114	10 75	90	11 65
11	62	1 32	90	2 22	14	114	10 75	90	11 65
12	62	1 32	90	2 22	15	114	20 95	90	21 85
14	62	3 24	90	4 14	16	114	3 50	90	4 40
15	62	3 24	90	4 14	17	114	15 15	90	16 05
16	62	3 24	90	4 14	1	115	2 80	90	3 70
17	62	3 24	90	4 14	11	120	72 00	90	72 90
18	62	3 24	90	4 14	1	121	8 00	90	8 90
19	62	3 24	90	4 14	9	121	4 40	90	5 30
20	62	3 64	90	4 54	10	121	7 30	90	8 20
1	63	2 86	90	3 76	11	121	11 80	90	12 70
e12	63	1 50	90	2 40	12	121	28 80	90	29 70
4	63	2 46	90	3 36	13	122	6 00	90	6 90
5	63	2 46	90	3 36	34	122	6 00	90	6 90
6	63	2 46	90	3 36	1	123	33 60	90	34 50
7	63	2 46	90	3 36	2	123	24 00	90	24 90
8	63	2 46	90	3 36	6	123	52 50	90	53 40
9	63	2 46	90	3 36	7	123	16 00	90	16 90
10	63	2 94	90	3 84	16	123	4 80	90	5 70
13	63	2 74	90	3 64	17	123	23 44	90	24 34
14	63	2 74	90	3 64	31	123	4 80	90	5 70
15	63	2 66	90	3 56	B	123	4 80	90	5 70
16	63	2 66	90	3 56	e113	124	3 36	90	4 26
17	63	2 66	90	3 56	26	124	4 80	90	5 70
w18	63	1 38	90	2 28	27	124	4 80	90	5 70
3	78	2 20	90	3 10	28	124	4 80	90	5 70
9	78	3 00	90	3 90	34	124	4 40	90	5 30
18	78	14 13	90	15 03	1	125	8 60	90	9 50
33	78	4 24	90	5 14	3	125	3 12	90	4 02
34	78	4 24	90	5 14	4	125	3 12	90	4 02
8	79	67 18	90	68 08	5	125	3 12	90	4 02
12	91	1 80	90	2 70	6	125	3 28	90	4 18
17	91	8 00	90	8 90	24	126	7 20	90	8 10
18	91	7 20	90	8 10	48	134	116 00	90	116 90
6	92	8 40	90	9 30					
1	93	3 58	90	4 48					

Notice is hereby given that if the above mentioned arrears of taxes and costs on the above lands are not sooner paid, the same will be offered for sale at the Town Hall, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Moose Jaw, in the district of Assiniboia, North-West Territories of Canada, this thirteenth day of September, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

G. B. C. SHARPE,
Secretary-Treasurer Town of Moose Jaw.

les, when the real sickness is in the organs distinctly feminine, and no help can come till they are made perfectly strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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Gretna, " Quebec, Que.
Holland, " Snelburne, Ont.
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Hastings, Ont. Souris, Man.
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We have our new fall stock of tweeds and worsteds, trousers and overcoating, and we feel satisfied that it is the most complete and fashionable stock ever brought to the town of Moose Jaw. We have chosen these goods especially for the North-West trade. See our heavy-weight double-woven serges, in black and blue—the best on the market. Come in and see if we have not the best stock you ever seen and the greatest values ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed at

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THE PRESERVING SEASON

The preserving season has commenced. It will pay you to deal with the old reliable. As in former seasons our prices are the lowest in town. Leave your orders at once with J. A. Healey & Co., or at the Klondyke Supply Store.

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FRENCH AT FASHODA.

BRITISH 'STEAMER' DRIVEN OFF BY THE GARRISON.

Thousand Derivishes Killed—No Doubt About Marchand's Presence in the Capital of the White Nile.

London, Sept. 19.—From Cairo, an from an entirely independent source, the Daily Mail learns that France has assumed a conciliatory attitude towards Great Britain and has declared that the expedition of Major Marchand is quite unofficial. The Sirah will offer to take Major Marchand to Cairo, and it is probable that the major will accept and that Fashoda will be occupied by Egyptian troops.

London, Sept. 16.—The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent with the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Sudan telegraphed that he has had an interview with the captain of a boat, which has returned from Fashoda and that the captain's description of the flag raised there leaves no doubt that it is French. The captain says the garrison at Fashoda numbered men and would have sunk his boat if they had possessed a gun.

After getting out of the zone of the garrison's fire, the captain landed and ascertained from natives that the Derivishes at Fashoda had been attacked by a force of eight European and a hundred Senegalese soldiers, who defeated the Derivishes, killed a hundred and drove the rest in precipitate flight from the town. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says: "There is no doubt that this is the march and expedition of Major Marchand. The dispatch was sent from Assuan, and the captain interviewed belonged to the steamer Tewfikieh, one of the Derivish steamers which surrendered to General Kitchener on its return from Fashoda. This correspondent describes General Kitchener's efforts to prevent the news reaching England. He says: 'I wired this identical news a week ago from Omdurman. The Sirah had refused to allow any correspondent to accompany him south of Omdurman, or to go independently. He compelled us to sell our horses and camels, and then told us unless we returned northward forthwith he could not guarantee us transportation. General Kitchener has sent 1,800 Senegalese, 200 men of the Cameron Highlanders, two batteries of Nordenföld mountain guns, and several Maxim guns on board the gunboats Sultan and Sheikh. The Sirah accompanies the force on the steamer Dal. Probably they have already arrived at Fashoda.'"

The correspondent also says, detailing an earlier movement, that the gunboat Sultan was sent up the Blue Nile to intercept a Derivish garrison of 2,450 strong, coming to reinforce the Khafra. The gunboat found and engaged the enemy, killing a thousand and driving the remainder back. He adds: "It is officially announced that the Khafra is now surrounded and must be taken alive or dead within a few days."

London, Sept. 16.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "News has been received from the occupation of Fashoda, on the White Nile, south of Khartoum, by the French expedition under Major Marchand, assisted by 10,000 Abyssinians under Ras Makonnen, the principal general of Emperor Menelik."

The fact that Ras Makonnen died several months ago would serve to discredit the above dispatch.

RUSSIA SQUEEZES.

Lord Salisbury Alleged to Have Yielded to Russia's Demands in China. London, Sept. 16.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says: "Despite Lord Salisbury's declaration that he would brook no interference from any other power in the Nin-chwang railway loan contract, he has now yielded to all the conditions Russia imposed. As a result, negotiations with the English syndicate have been broken off, and those with the Russian-Chinese Bank have been resumed."

MANY ARE KILLED.

Widespread Devastation Reported in the Windward Islands.

London, Sept. 15.—The dispatches received at the colonial office from the British authorities in the West Indies, as a whole, show that the early reports of the havoc wrought by the hurricane were not exaggerated. They show widespread devastation. Owing to the breakdown of the telegraph and telephone systems, the real extent of the disaster is still unknown, but it is required to meet the distress. People are flocking into Kingston, St. Vincent, from all the country around, for shelter and food. Everywhere it appears that all the small buildings and many large ones were destroyed, and there is no doubt that the fatalities were numerous.

Sir Cecilus Moloney, governor of the Windward Islands, cables that two vessels were sunk, and that the fate of many others is unknown. The governor of Barbados, Sir J. Shay, reports the hurricane was of ten hours' duration. Already he has been officially informed of sixty-one deaths, and of thirty-one persons seriously wounded. The reports from the country districts are incomplete, but there has been a heavy loss of government and private property. Assistance is urgently required.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Halifax, Sept. 13.—There was a chapter of accidents in Nova Scotia today. At Molega Mines, Queen's County, an explosion occurred, killing Robert Devaney and Clarence Boyle. At Victoria Beach, Digby county, Stephen Haines' house was burned, and two children aged three and four years, perished, one of them being burned to a crisp. At Sydney, L. B. Capt. Walker, of the schooner Hector, was run over by an Intercolonial freight train, and his body cut in two. Wm. Dillon,

returning from St. John by the packet Westwind, fell overboard in Digby Basin and was drowned before assistance could reach him. show any previous record above \$7 for the month of September. The whole of Great Britain continues to be without rain, and the almost unbearably atmosphere of London is intensified by a sultry, white mist, which is so thick on the Thames that steamboats had to stop running. There have been innumerable cases of sunstroke and apoplexy, and the iron works at Birmingham and the Black Country have closed on account of the heat. Fires are occurring among the trees and grass on the commons.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

Lord Minto Has Completed His Staff and Will Sail for Canada November 3rd.

London, Sept. 19.—Montreal Star Cable—Lord Minto's staff is now complete. It is composed thus: Major Lawrence Drummond, Scots Guards, just returned from the Sudan, military secretary; Lieut. W. F. Lascelles of the Scots Guards and Y. H. C. Graham of the Coldstream Guards, are his aides-de-camp; Mr. Arthur Guise, private secretary. Mr. Guise sails on October 22 and Lord and Countess Minto and the rest of the staff sail on the Scotian on November 3.

BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM.

Rear Admiral Noel Demands From Edin Pasha the Surrender of Candia.

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 13.—Rear-Admiral Noel, commander of the British naval forces in Cretan waters, today issued an ultimatum to Edin Pasha, the Turkish military governor of Crete, demanding that within forty-eight hours he should deliver up the ring-leaders of the recent outbreak and massacre, surrender the fort and ramparts commanding the town and disarm the Mussulmans troops.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Victoria, Sept. 13.—Victoria has contributed \$1,000 to New Westminster as a corporation. Private citizens are responding liberally to the demand for aid. James Dunsinuir, the millionaire colliery owner, has put down \$3,000 for the sufferers at New Westminster.

Winnipeg, Sept. 13.—Many home-steads are being secured along the proposed route of the Stonewall branch railway extension. Foxton, and numerous enquiries are being received for land in the Winnipeg agency, no fewer than 200 letters reaching the local lands office yesterday from all parts of the province and the western states.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—J. E. Harding, of Stratford, has been appointed judge of Victoria county, and J. F. Monck, of Hamilton, junior judge of Wentworth.

Port Arthur, Sept. 13.—The Ontario Bank, which has had an office in Port Arthur since the Canadian Pacific construction commenced in 1875, tomorrow opens a branch at Fort William, by the business expansion of the district.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—The Grand Forks Fair association have decided on Oct. 5, 6 and 7 as the dates for holding this year's fair. In addition to the large crowds that will be present from North Dakota and northern Minnesota special excursion trains will be run over the new Fosston branch of the Great Northern road from Duluth and Superior. There is also to be a Canadian day.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Secretary Bell, of the grain exchange, has not yet received any official word from Ottawa regarding the grain standards board. From the outlook Mr. Bell does not think a meeting can be held within two weeks.

Deer shooting will be legal on and after the 15th day of October. There has been a close season for two years.

Victoria, Sept. 16.—Arrivals in the city today from Lake Atlin district confirm fully the reported richness of that district. H. McCabe, a well-known hotel proprietor here, speaks most highly of the possibilities of Pine Creek, and says that with the more favorable conditions existing there, the chances are it will exceed Dawson as a permanent camp.

ANARCHISM.

The Feeling in the Ashcroft and on the Continent.

London, Sept. 13.—The consternation and indignation felt in England and on the continent at the murder of the Empress of Austria grew upon a better realization of the full import of the act of the assassin. This afternoon newspapers join the morning editions in a great outcry against anarchists, and point to the necessity of resorting to the most drastic measures to stamp them out. All the papers agree that no mercy should be shown them.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Empress has not died vain, if her murder becomes the means of awakening civilized governments to the necessity of more adequate precautions against the class to which the murderer belongs. Anarchism is international and if it is to be conquered it must be by international organizations formed to suppress it."

Bark and Crew Lost.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—Private advices have been received in this city from London to the effect that the British bark David Morgan, Captain McMillan, has probably been lost, together with her crew of nineteen men. The Morgan sailed from this port March 25 for Nagasaki, Japan, with a cargo of 652,800 gallons of refined oil in cases and 5,000 gallons of lubricating oil. She has been out nearly 175 days while the voyage should under ordinary conditions be made in 120 to 130 days.

THE ASHCROFT TRAIL.

MANITOBA PARTY'S EXPERIENCE ON THE ASHCROFT ROUTE.

Mr. Wade Gives His Impressions of the Yukon Gold Fields—16,000 People in Dawson City.

Vancouver, Sept. 13.—Fearful reports have been received about distressed miners on the Ashcroft route into Yukon. It was said that between 500 and 1,000 prospectors, many completely destitute, were strung out along the route, and that help would have to reach them soon or they would die. This rumor is confirmed by a party of Manitoians, who, traveling worn and disheartened, at the failure to reach the gold country by way of Ashcroft, arrived at Telegraph Creek about 1st of September. They took a river steamer to Wrangell and reached Vancouver this morning on the steamer Comblam. The party is composed of James and Frank Hazard, W. Bough, and William Mullin, and they all hail from Dauphin lake, Manitoba. Mr. Mullin, when interviewed, said: "The scenes of distress along the trail are vividly impressed on our minds. We passed fully a hundred outfits, representing perhaps sixty men, and many of them were actually starving. Occasionally, we found in many cases lost everything, clothing, horses and provisions, and were struggling along in a half dazed condition. 'How do they keep themselves alive?'"

"Well, they are eating gophers, ground logs and squirrels; in fact, anything they can get. They are a ragged, hungry and desperate crowd of men, with small hope of reaching their destination. Occasionally, a fortunate party on the trail gives them provisions, but none of us had much to spare. All along the trail you could see them lying under the trees and under improvised shelters, trading helplessly along in the day time, and often lying down at night with a bite to eat. It is simply terrible."

A SILLY LIAR.

An arrest has been made in connection with a charge of incendiarism, but the police do not put any faith in the rumor. They believe the arrested man was only boasting. He is known as a hard drinker in New Westminster. In the police court this morning at New Westminster, held in the provincial jail, J. E. Shepherd was charged with setting on fire a building in the city of New Westminster the night of Sept. 10th. J. H. Stein, of Surrey, who had been retained by the police as a witness, was allowed liberty on bail. No evidence was given on the charge being forthcoming, the case was remanded for eight days. Shepherd being allowed his liberty on his own cognizance. This fact is attested to by the incriminating statements.

INSURANCE LOSSES.

The following insurance companies have totalled their losses as follows: Connecticut \$75,000, Phoenix of London \$80,000, North British and Mercantile \$45,000, Sun \$15,000, Royal \$14,000, London and Lancashire \$75,000, Liverpool, London and Globe \$75,000, Union \$35,000.

MR. WADE INTERVIEWED.

F. C. Wade, crown attorney of Dawson, reached Vancouver this morning. He came down from St. Michaels on the Garibaldi, and left Dawson on August 18 and reached St. Michaels on the 28th. He started out first on the river steamer Irving, but she broke down and he was compelled to return to Dawson to take the steamer T. C. Power. He is just about as tired as since Mr. Wade left Vancouver for Yukon. He has seen all there is to be seen in that famous gold district and is of the opinion that it is one of the richest countries in the world.

"If a man cannot make money in Yukon," said Mr. Wade, "he can't make it anywhere. Hundreds of people have rushed into that country with the idea of getting rich without working hard. I believe that the best of those who have left the country did so without investigating at all. Klondike has not been worked to any extent and the vast gold bearing country has never been prospected at all. The output so far, I believe, is about \$8,000,000. Major Walsh alone took out \$500,000 collected in royalties. This, of course, does not represent the gold brought out. Many of the miners are leaving the gold in Dawson." Shortly before Mr. Wade left the north a census was taken, showing that there were then 16,000 people in Dawson and 10,000 on the rivers, creeks and in the district. No new strikes of importance have been made. Mr. Wade had heard of no strike in the north fork of Forty Mile Creek in the United States territory. Mining camps on the United States side were practically deserted. Mr. Wade will proceed to the north fork of Forty Mile Creek in a position to say whether he will return to Klondike.

To Secure Canadian Trade.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—A petition signed by a number of this city's most influential citizens is being circulated among the members of the Merchants' Exchange, asking that body to take decisive action on the question of reciprocity with Canada, in time for the next meeting of the Quebec conference. The petitioners are strongly in favor of a reciprocity treaty, and point out that Buffalo being the terminating point of important Canadian railways, would be sure to benefit from a free exchange of the products of the two countries.

Lumbermen Drowned.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—Three men were drowned at the mouth of the Rouge on the Ottawa river, opposite L'Orignal, about 8 o'clock on Monday morning. They were Joseph Legree, Montebell, aged 24; Charles Quesnelle, aged 20; Point de Chene, and J. B. Sabourin, aged 23. St. Thomas d'Alfred. Twelve river men, while at work attempted to cross the swift current in a small, flat-bottomed punt, which capsized, throwing the occupants into the stream. Eight men swam ashore. The accident was witnessed by a large number of fellow workers, who were unable to save their companions.

EMPRESS ASSASSINATED.

The Tragical Death of the Empress of Austria Recalls Other Work of Assassins Since the Beginning of the Century.

George III of England, had attempt by Margaret Nicholson, Aug. 2, 1789; again by James Hatfield, May 15, 1800.

Napoleon I, attempt by an infernal machine, Dec. 24, 1810.

Paul, czar of Russia, by nobles, March 24, 1821.

Spencer Percival, premier of England, by Bellingham, May 11, 1812.

George IV, when regent, attempt Jan. 28, 1817.

Andrew Jackson, president United States, attempt Jan. 30, 1835.

Louis Philippe, of France, many attempts, by Fieschi, July 28, 1835; by Albani, June 25, 1836; by Meunier, Dec. 27, 1836; by Larnaud, Oct. 15, 1840; by Lecomte, April 14, 1846; by Henry July 29, 1846.

Frederick William IV of Prussia, attempt by Sefeloge, May 22, 1850.

Francis Joseph of Austria, attempt by Libeny, Feb. 18, 1853.

Ferdinand Charles III, Duke of Parma, March 27, 1854.

Isabella II, of Spain, attempts by La Riva, May 4, 1847; by Merino, Feb. 2, 1852; by Raymond Puentes, May 23, 1856.

Napoleon III, attempts by Planard, April 28, 1855; by Bellemare, Sept. 8, 1855; by Orsini and others (France), Jan. 14, 1858.

Daniel, Prince of Montenegro, Aug. 13, 1860.

Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, at Ford's theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14; died April 15, 1865.

Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.

Prima, marshal of Spain, Dec. 28; died Dec. 30, 1870.

George Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, by Communists, May 24, 1871.

Richard, Earl of Mayo, governor general of India, by Sher Ali, a convict, in Andaman Islands, Feb. 8, 1872.

Prince Bismarck, attempt by Blind, May 7, 1866; by Kullman, July 13, 1874.

Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.

Hussain Avni and other Turkish ministers, by Hassan, a Circassian officer, June 15, 1876.

William I, of Prussia and Germany, attempt by Oscar Becker, July 14, 1881; by Hodel, May 11, 1878; by Dr. Nolting, June 2, 1878.

Mehemet Ali Pasha, by Albanians, Sept. 7, 1878.

Humbert I, King of Italy, attempt by King Passanunzi, Nov. 17, 1878.

Lord Lytton, viceroy of India, attempt by Rusa, Dec. 12, 1878.

Alfonso XII of Spain, attempt by J. O. Monca, Oct. 25, 1878; by Francisco Otero Gonzalez, Dec. 30, 1879.

Alexander II, of Russia, attempt by Karakozov at St. Petersburg, April 16, 1866; by Beresowski at Paris, June 1867; by Alexander Solovieff, April 14, 1879; by undermining a railway train, Dec. 1, 1879; by explosion of Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, Dec. 17, 1880.

Killed by explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who was himself killed, St. Petersburg, 2 p. m., March 13, 1881.

James A. Garfield, president of the United States, shot by Charles Julius Guiteau, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881; died from his wounds, wounds Sept. 19, 1881.

Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, president of France, stabbed mortally at Lyons by Cesare Santo, an Anarchist, Sunday, June 24, 1894.

Stanislaus Stamboloff, ex-premier of Bulgaria, by four persons, armed with revolvers and knives, July 25, 1895.

Canovas del Castillo, Spanish premier shot and killed at Santa Agueda, Spain by Anarchist Gaili, Aug. 8, 1897.

A COOL ASSASSIN.

Lucchesi Tells Why He Killed Empress Elizabeth.

New York, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the World from Geneva says: The World correspondent has seen and interviewed the assassin Lucchesi. Instead of a sullen Prendergast, or killed Carter Harrison, of Chicago, or a defiant Vaillant, who threw a bomb in the French chamber of deputies, there was brought upon the scene in the ante-chamber of the palace of justice, a sniveling wretch, effusive, glib and beaming. Lucchesi is small and agout, but athletic. He has blue eyes and reddish moustache and dirty brown hair, cut short and unparted. He smiled and tittered as he talked, cheerfully answering all the correspondent's questions. His demeanor suggested an unbig mind, but his replies indicated a clear and full consciousness of his crime, in which he gloried.

In answer to a query Lucchesi said: "I killed the empress because I am an anarchist. We have not, we eat not, we drink not; therefore we must make the rich and powerful think about us. I have simply executed a mission."

I next asked: "If you had been able, would you have murdered King Humbert, or Crispi?"

"Humbert? Oh yes, with pleasure, but not Crispi. Crispi is a thief, he stole half a million lire. I should have taken more if I had been in his place. I take my hat off to thieves, I would never murder a thief." How the assassin laughed aloud. Then he said to the judge: "I asked for cigars, shall I get them?"

"We will see," said the judge, as he ordered him back to prison.

Affairs at Manila.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Gen. Otis today called the war department as follows: Manila, Sept. 15.—Affairs much more satisfactory. Demands for withdrawal of insurgent forces complied with, and all withdrawn, or are withdrawing today except small forces in the outlying districts, which are not obeying the insurgent leaders. Aguinaldo requests a few days in which to withdraw them by detachments and punish their commanding officers. Over 2,000 have already withdrawn.

Gen. Shafter's Report.

Washington, Sept. 14.—General Shafter's report of the campaign, which terminated in the fall of Santiago, has been made public. He briefly recounts the organization of the expedition and its embarkation, and then devotes the main body of the report to the active operations about Santiago. Referring to the attack on Santiago, General Shafter says: "The preparations were far from what I desired, them to be, but we were in a sticky climate and supplies had to be brought forward by a narrow wagon road, which the rains might at any time render impassable. It was anticipated that a storm might drive the vessels containing our stores to sea, thus separating us from our base of supplies, and, lastly, it was reported that General Pando with 5,000 reinforcements for the enemy, was en route from Manzanilla, and expected in a few days. Under these conditions I determined to give battle without delay."

U. S. NEWS ITEMS.

Manila, Sept. 18.—The annexationists have a majority of 71 in the National assembly. The archbishop of the Philippines hopes that Spain will not retain any of the islands.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 18.—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widely known as the daughter of the Confederacy, who has been suffering a long time from gastritis, died this evening.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 17.—The York building, a three story brick structure on West Park street, collapsed today, carrying down sixteen persons and burying some of them, but so far as can be learned, killing no one.

Hurley, S. I., Sept. 18.—An earthquake aroused the people here at 6 o'clock this morning. It caused houses to tremble and dishes to rattle on the shelves for about thirty seconds. It seemed to travel eastward.

Lawrence, Pa., Sept. 17.—Rev. Thomas Apple, D. D., L. L. D., one of the most eminent theologians of the Reformed church in America, died today of some kidney trouble. Dr. Apple was 95 years of age, and prominent in the Reformed church for nearly half a century.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 18.—Governor Tanner decided that the battleship Illinois shall be christened with champagne and has sent a letter announcing his decision to Mrs. Marilla R. Case, Jessie Brown Hilton and Helen L. Wood, the committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who protested against the christening of the battleship with wine.

CHINA WAKING UP.

Nationality of Re-Established—Press Encouraged.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Minister Conger informs the department of state that the Emperor of China, by imperial decree, has sanctioned the opening of a national university at Peking in connection with which schools are to be established in the provincial capitals and educational institutions called the third class are to be opened in the department and district cities. Graduates of the schools of the third class may enter the immediate college and thence to the university at Peking. It is believed that the curriculum adopted by the Japanese university will be followed.

Another dispatch from Mr. Conger would indicate that the Emperor of China has taken a long stride in advance in civilization by encouraging the newspapers of his empire to publish a truthful and fair account of the daily events, and to be both bold and fearless in the discussion of current affairs. It has by public proclamation made the Chinese Daily Progress an official organ and has declared that articles which appear in Chinese newspapers, though apparently displeasing to him shall not on that account be suppressed. He has directed that important articles of current events in the leading papers shall be marked and presented to him promptly. He assigns, in his proclamation, the reason for this that he desires to extend his knowledge of affairs both Chinese and foreign.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Tuesday, Sept. 21. The Turks of Candia are surrendering to the British.

Sir George Grey, ex-governor of New Zealand, is dead.

Fifteen hundred baskets are on strike in Massachusetts.

Many Spanish soldiers died on the voyage home from Cuba.

Fire destroyed a flour mill in London, England, loss \$25,000.

Lord and Lady Minto will sail for Canada on November 2d.

The United States will send 40,000 troops to Garrison Cuba.

Judge Hughes has received his commission as judge for Yukon.

It is alleged that an attempt was made to poison Aguinaldo.

Estefan promises to make a full disclosure of the Dryden case.

Fifty persons were injured in a street car accident at Bradford, England.

The Newfoundland royal commissioners are cruising along the treaty coast.

Grand Father invites Winnipeg people to visit the street fair in October.

The Trades and Labor Congress passed resolutions on several important subjects.

The Northwest legislature was prorogued by Justice Richardson on Tuesday.

Eight thousand dollars in gold and silver was stolen from the Golden Gate mine.

A serious riot occurred between strikers and non-striker men at Cleveland, Ohio.

Ontario's small birth rate is causing considerable discussion in the eastern press.

The seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Supreme Lodge I. O. O. F. is in session at Boston.

The Tung-Shi-Yamen has authorized a British syndicate to negotiate the Via Canada railway loan.

Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to the United States, declares that Russia is desirous only of peace and friendship with all the nations.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Monday, Sept. 21. The Duke of Devonshire, daughter of Lord Devon, is dead.

Spain has asked her peace commission.

Star Pointers made a ball mile in 17 1/4 seconds.

The Globe contains a big column of the proceedings.

London, England, leaves yesterday for the coast of Venezuela.

It is reported that Emilio Sala will be a Catholic priest.

The Argentine of Buenos Aires is a socialist newspaper.

Rowan Owen, Pacific coast printer in Alaskan ports are reduced.

The Sultan has acceded to Great Britain's demands in Crete.

Four Jewish Jews, exiles and a Jew, were sent from Matanzas, Cuba.

John Hall, of New York, died on Saturday at Bangor, Ireland.

German chemists have invented a new method for separating acids.

The United States peace commission are called for Paris on Saturday.

Mr. Pike, Vice President, was elected for Burlington, England.

Seignior, a second year student at Sacred Heart College at New York.

An Alpine guide related the tale of a woman who had been killed by a bear.

The London campaign has cost \$1,000,000, including \$200,000 of the way.

General Canine will command the British expedition at French Indochina.

Mr. Rogers, U. S. A., has been elected to the Senate on the Democratic ticket.

News from Italy and Rome will reach the United States at the end of the week.

The latest estimate of the World and the Nation about 1895 is \$1,000,000,000.

William O'Brien, ex-member of the U. S. A., was killed at the battle of the Marston.

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CLERKLY'S VACATION.

And How Great Fate Intervened to Spoil It.



Clerk gets a week's holiday from his firm. He decides to take his family to the Adirondacks.



He rushes off to the tailor's and buys a new lawn tennis suit, intending to catch an early afternoon train.



Just as he and his family are leaving the house a messenger arrives with a summons to serve on the jury.—New York Journal.

A Valuable Service.
Patron—Here are \$10 which I wish to present to messenger boy No. 999. Agent—I am glad to hear that one of our boys has been of so much service. When was it?

Patron—Yesterday. I sent him to the exchange with an order to my broker to buy 10,000 shares X Y Z stock, but before night the whole bottom dropped out of X Y Z. I rushed around to my broker and was delighted to learn that the boy hadn't got there yet.—New York Weekly.

Not Within Reaching Distance.
A southern jobber was lunching at the Hardware club the other day during his vacation visit to New York and ordered cold lunch and mint sauce. When the meat was set before him, the jobber looked about and then called out, "Waiter!"
"Yes, sir."
"Where's the mint?"
"In Philadelphia, sir."—Hardware.

He Did.
"He may not put on quite as much style in his clothing as your young man does," snapped the girl in the pink shirt waist, "but he drives one of the handomest and costliest turnouts in this town!"
"I know it," returned the girl in the 4 inch collar. "It's a pie wagon." And they continued to look hapless at each other.—Chicago Tribune.

So That He Won't Hear.
"Yes, sir, he's the most considerate chaplain in the army."
"How is that?"
"Why, when things begin to go wrong with his regiment he puts cotton in his ears so that the boys may feel free to talk."—Chicago Post.

In the Army.
"Even on the battlefield," said the garrulous boarder, "there must be amusing incidents."
"Oh, yes," said the cheerful idler. "Whole regiments are sometimes called on to make a diversion."—Indianapolis Journal.

Took Them All In.
A Denver poet closed her prayer with: "God bless papa and mamma and Dewey and Shafter and Schley and Sampson and Teddy's terrors, and I wouldn't be very hard on poor Admiral Cervera if I were you."—Denver Post.

Musical Effect.
The Manager—This little piece is all right, except that you seem to have omitted the groans of the wounded.
The Orchestra Leader—I expect those to be furnished by the audience.—Indianapolis Journal.

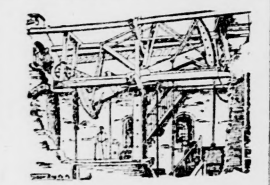
They Were Shocked.
"What made the audience hiss that vegetarian lecturer?"
"He said he would deliver a meaty discourse."—Chicago Record.

Theory and Practice.
Me—I know how to manage my wife. She—Why don't you, then?
He—She's so obstinate she won't let me.—Tit-Bits.

OLD STEAM ENGINES.

One Built by the Original Watt Just Put Out of Active Service—The Newcomen Engine.

Probably one of the best examples of historical engines, writes Bryan Donkin of London, Eng., is the Earliest, an old Newcomen pumping engine, still occasionally worked at the Caprimont Colliery, two miles from Kilmarnock, near Glasgow. The history of this engine is uneventful. It was set up at Caprimont in 1806, and has been used almost continuously ever since, at the same place, practically without any renewals or alterations. The grandfather of Mr. Hugh Dunn, the present manager of the colliery, was in charge of the works in 1809, and the engine has, therefore, been so



BOULTON & WATT ENGINE, BIRMINGHAM CANAL COLLIERIES, ENGLAND, 1777.

speaking, uninterruptedly in the hands of one family. Some time ago it was proposed to remove it, but, as it was found still serviceable, giving little trouble, and capable of useful work on an emergency, it was left in its position. On one occasion, when the workings in the mine were flooded to a depth of 30 feet, it was set to work, night and day, and pumped out the water in six weeks.

The engine, with the boiler beneath it, stands in an isolated house, with half of the beam projecting, as shown in the cut. It is single acting, single cylinder, and the piston descends by the vacuum formed below it. The diameter of the cylinder is 30 inches; stroke, 5 feet 3 inches; diameter of the pump, 9 inches; stroke, 5 feet 3 inches, or the same as that of the motor piston, as the beam is of equal length on either side of the main bearings. The lift of the main pump is 170 feet, and both engine and pump work at 12 strokes per minute. The steam pressure in the boiler is about one-half pound above atmosphere, vacuum in the cylinder from diagrams recently taken, 1½ pounds. The engine uses 9.66 horse-power, and the pump, 8.32 horse-power. Mean unbalanced pressure under the piston, 7.16 pound, due to the vacuum from the condensation of the steam.

The only structural change made in the engine since it was first set up was the substitution, about 50 years ago, of a cast-iron beam, with radius bar and parallel motion, for the original old wooden beam with "cradles" at either end. The engine has, however, worn out several boilers since first started. The top of the cylinder is open, and to prevent the passing of air through the main bearings, a jet of water from the pump plays constantly above the piston. If too much water accumulates, it is led off through a hole and pipe at a suitable level, to the hot well.

For the photograph of the second engine I am indebted to Messrs. Avery, who, it will be remembered, acquired the celebrated Soho Works of Messrs. Boulton & Watt a few years ago, and carry on the business under the title of Messrs. James Watt & Co. It is said that this is the oldest Watt engine in the world. It is in the possession of the Birmingham Canal Navigations, and was constructed by Messrs. Boulton & Watt in the year 1777, the order being entered in the firm's books in that year as a single-acting beam engine, with chains at each end of a wood beam, and having the steam cylinder 30 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 8 feet, and erected at a canal company's pumping station at Smithwick.

During the present year—1898—this remarkable old engine, which has been regularly at work from the time of its erection to the present, some 120 years, say, 120 years, was removed to the canal company's station, at Ocker Hill, Lipton, there to be re-erected and preserved as a relic of what can be done by good management when dealing with machinery of undoubted quality.

It is worthy to note that the Birmingham Canal Navigations recovered Messrs. Boulton & Watt in 1777 with the order for this engine, and in 1809, or 120 years afterward, the company has entrusted the same firm, Messrs. James Watt & Co., Soho, Smithwick, with the manufacture of two of their modern triple-expansion



THE NEWCOMEN ENGINE, CAPRIMONT COLLIERY, 1806.

A Celestial Bankrupt.
A Wellington Chinese trader, known as William Joe Gett, formerly a Chinese interpreter, says the Spiny Mail, has just filed his schedule. Here is an extract from his "statement of the causes of bankruptcy," which, written in red ink, covered four pages of foolscap. After detailing his trading experiences, the Celestial writes:

"I see my troubles endless to come. I can't get my money to pay. I am helped out. During last three years over thirty-six creditors support my business. During last two months not one let me have a penny on tick. Fish never can live in a dry pond without water. Engine can't move along without well supply of coal. Boy can't fly his kite without tail on his nose. Housekeeper pair out all tea to the cup no radially water, how she gets you more tea you require? A cup of tea just the way like my business."

Lit-tally a Scorch.
While Councillor B. Friedman, of Swansea, says the London Globe, was riding his cycle along the Mumbles road the other day his celluloid goggles caught fire, and before he could jump clear burnt his trousers off him. There's a scorcher for you!

TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

SOME ADVICE ON THE PROPER WAY TO MANAGE CHILDREN.

The Trying Experience of Harry's Mamma.
Her Patience Tried Because She Didn't Know—An Old Mother Who Opened the Young One's Eyes.

"What made you so late?" two women exclaimed in unison as a third joined them in the parlor of a club.

"Oh, I've just passed through one of the most trying experiences of a mother's life, and it has quite upset me."
"But, my dear," said the elderly woman of the club, "your only child is only 4 years old, and here you are talking about trying experiences with him. Wait until he is old enough to stay out in the evenings or until he starts off to college, and then you'll know what a mother's anxiety means."

"What's the trouble?" asked the other woman, a stout backed spinster, who declared that she hated those old maids who call themselves women bachelors. "Tell us all about it. Perhaps we can help you or perhaps you are misunderstanding your troubles will vanish as you relate them."

"Well, it's all about my boy Harry. I must admit that though he is only a 4-year-old I don't know how to manage him. This morning I had some very important writing to do before coming here to lunch with you, and I told Harry so, gave him a lot of things with which to amuse himself and he kept him busy. He did for about three seconds, and then he began to ask questions. He kept up a steady fire for fully half an hour, but I kept saying to myself: 'Keep cool. This is good discipline for you.'"

"Finally he went to the window and stood there a minute silently gazing out at the street. I was just congratulating myself that my patience was being speedily rewarded when he drew a long breath and began firing another volley at me. They were such silly questions. 'What makes vines grow up and not down, mamma?' 'Mamma, why don't you go through the lace curtains and they can't see me?' and so on. And then of course the darling had to get on theology. Children always do, you know. He began asking me if God had just one big eye or lots of eyes all over his head, like the spider his papa showed him, and if God's questions that didn't little boys went to heaven when they died. At last I couldn't stand it another minute. A sheet of blank paper stared me in the face, and time was slipping by. I said to him very firmly, 'Harry, mamma has some work that she must finish, and if you ask her another question she'll have to undo you and put you to bed, and it isn't near noon yet.' He raised his big pathetic eyes to mine and answered gently, 'All right' (he can't pronounce 'r'), 'mamma.' I had just written one line when he bobbed up and asked me three questions in one.

"Come," I exclaimed, somewhat impatiently I fear, to bed, but you got this minute! and I took him back and put on his little pyjamas. He didn't cry until I turned back the bedclothes and tucked him in. Even then he was too brave to make a noise, but his little body shook with repressed sobs. There was a lump in my own throat as big as a goose egg, but I felt that I must do my duty by that boy; that I must discipline him. I went back to my desk, but I couldn't write. After 15 minutes, which seemed as long as many hours, I went to my bed, but I couldn't sleep. I felt that I'd been put to my boy, that his little mind was eager for knowledge and that he could only get knowledge by word of mouth. 'Yes, I've done wrong in putting him to bed,' I confessed to myself. 'I'll tell him so and let him get up. I went in and there he was curled up in a little fat ball, with two great undried tears on his cheeks. 'Harry, dearest,' said I, 'mamma feels that she has done wrong in putting you to bed. She knows that you ask her questions because you want to know things, and it is right to want to know things, and it is right to be hungry for knowledge, and now mamma is going to let you get up.' His face brightened up, and he exclaimed:

"Well, mamma, can I ask another question?"

"Yes," said I, and he fairly shouted:

"How far can a cat spit?"

"Talk about castles in the air tumbling down! After that poser I changed my mind about my small boy's ambition for erudition. The result of all this is that I am here, after having kept you waiting."

"I haven't filled out that first page, and I feel sure I don't deal with the child as he deserves. Really I go through some similar experience every day, and the result is that this 4-year-old is about to come out first best in the race. Instead of my controlling him he almost controls me, and I'm worried half sick about it all."

"Half the mothers in the land are not fit to be mothers," hastily put in the old maid.

"Tommyrot!" burst out the old woman. "I don't believe in corporal punishment of children myself, but I feel sure that a little pinch here and there is effective in bringing a child to terms in such cases."

Nevertheless to make a happy home and to bring up children who honor themselves in honoring their parents, that home must be founded on love. Nothing affects my heart so much as little children, and I wouldn't fill out that first page, and I feel sure I don't deal with the child as he deserves. Really I go through some similar experience every day, and the result is that this 4-year-old is about to come out first best in the race. Instead of my controlling him he almost controls me, and I'm worried half sick about it all."

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"Tommyrot!" burst out the old woman. "I don't believe in corporal punishment of children myself, but I feel sure that a little pinch here and there is effective in bringing a child to terms in such cases."

Nevertheless to make a happy home and to bring up children who honor themselves in honoring their parents, that home must be founded on love. Nothing affects my heart so much as little children, and I wouldn't fill out that first page, and I feel sure I don't deal with the child as he deserves. Really I go through some similar experience every day, and the result is that this 4-year-old is about to come out first best in the race. Instead of my controlling him he almost controls me, and I'm worried half sick about it all."

"Half the mothers in the land are not fit to be mothers," hastily put in the old maid.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A PIN PIANO.

If You Have an Ear For Music, You Can Make One With Little Trouble.

A common pin is not generally regarded as a musical instrument, yet everybody with a bit of common sense and a board an inch thick, a few score of pins and a fair stock of patience can get an amount of music out of these materials that will astonish you.

All you have to do is to select the tune that the instrument is to play and hum it over with the piano until the melody is firmly fixed in the brain. Then drive a pin into the board and keep tapping with the finger nail till it sounds like the first note.

Drive in another for the next note, and so on. The farther a pin is driven in the higher the note it produces, and of course for low notes the pins stand out higher.

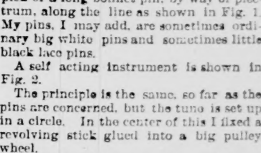
To regulate the length of a note one regulates the distance of the pins apart, set them closely for quick music, wider apart for slow. The tune is set up in a straight line and played by running an ivory toothpick or a long bonnet pin, by way of plectrum, along the line as shown in Fig. 1.

My pin piano, I may add, is sometimes ordinary big white pins and sometimes little black lac pins.

A self acting instrument is shown in Fig. 2.

The principle is the same, so far as the pins are concerned, but the tune is set up in a circle. In the center of this I fixed a revolving stick glued into a big pulley wheel.

The latter is simply cut with a fret saw out of a bit of thin wood, and a groove



fashioned around the edge with a file. The driving belt is a bit of thin twine, and the stick is simply a revolving gas shaft fixed on top of a stick.

Of course both sticks revolve easily in their sockets, and in a stiff breeze my pins play "America" at a pace which is astounding, and with a repetition which is ludicrous enough.

The circular form of the instrument, which really helps a child to learn its notes—setting the pins up to represent the notes of the scale and labeling each, so that a child with an ear for music will readily learn how to pick out the notes of any melody he knows.—Boston Globe.



The Monkey and the Hawk.
There lives in the south of France a man of wealth whose chateau, or country place of residence, has around it very tall trees. The cook of the chateau has a monkey, a pet fellow, who knows ever so many tricks. The monkey often helps the cook to pick up feathers from fowls. One day the cook gave the monkey two partridges to pluck, and the monkey, seating himself in an open window, went to work. He had plucked the feathers from one of the partridges and placed it on the outer ledge of the window with a satisfied grunt, when he let all at once a hawk fly down from one of the tall trees near by and bore off the plucked bird. Master Monkey was very angry. He shook his fist at the hawk, which took a seat on one of the limbs not far off and began to eat the partridge with great relish. The owner of the chateau saw the monkey sitting in a grape arbor and crept up to watch the end of it. The monkey plucked the other partridge, laid it on the ledge in the same place and hid behind the window screen on the inside.

The hawk was caught in this trap, for he flew up to the partridge and reached the monkey and caught the thief. In a moment the hawk's neck was wrung, and the monkey soon had the hawk plucked.

Taking the two birds to the cook, the monkey handed them to him, as if to say: "Here are your two partridges, master."

The cook thought that one of the birds looked queer, but he served them on the table. The owner of the house shook his head when he saw the dish, and, telling the cook of the trick, laughed heartily.

Well Enough and Tidy New.
Tidy New had been so long.

That all the flowers kissed her. And said, at last, dear Tidy New, Oh, come and be our sister.

Well Enough was coarse and rough. She was Tidy's cousin.

But Tidy New of Well Enough Was worth six hundred dozen.

Well Enough went down the street, (In the third and fourth degree.)

Across the street her cousin went. Walked a little lady.

Not a spot on Tidy's dress. Coat and hat so jaunty.

Sunlight on each streaming tress. Gonna to see aunty.

All the birds up in the trees. Flit three branches nearer.

Down to Tidy, just to please. Feet now coming nearer.

Well Enough and Tidy New In the summer weather.

Walking, near the sides so blue. To their aunt's together.

Both will come back ere the night. Along the road all shady.

One, I know, a perfect fright. And one a perfect lady.

—James Riley.

General Apology to Him.
There is an amusing story going the rounds of the British press of a small boy's interview with Lord Wolseley, the commander in chief of the British army. The boy's father is a naval officer and lives at Southsea. One day there was a big review on the common, and a woman remarked to the boy that she had seen the review, and so Lord Wolseley in the distance. "Oh, that's nothing," said the youngster. "I was there, and Lord Wolseley spoke to me."

"Spoke to you?" said the boy's mother. "What nonsense!" "Oh, but he did, though," was the reply. "I walked right in front of his horse, and he said, 'Now, then, young fellow, get out of the way!'"

JOHN ARTHUR'S WARD,

OR THE
DETECTIVE'S DAUGHTER

By the author of "A Woman's Crime," "The Missing Diamond," etc.

CHAPTER XIII.—MISS ARTHUR'S FRENCH MAID.

After this the days flew by very much alike.

Miss Arthur's maid arrived, and proved indeed a treasure, nor was she as evidently intended to find her. Perhaps Celine Leroux knew by instinct that the master of Oakley cherished an aversion to French maids in particular, or perhaps she was an exceptional French maid, and craved neither the smiles nor slyly administered crosses, that fall to the lot of pretty femmes de chambre, at least in novels. As any rate, certain it is that Miss Arthur's maid manifested no desire to be seen by the inmates of the household, and she had been domestic for some weeks without having vouchsafed to either John Arthur or Lucian Davlin more than a fleeting glimpse of her maidship.

Things were becoming very monotonous to some of the occupants of the Oakley manor; very, very dull and flavorless.

Cora was growing restless. Not that the astute lady permitted signs of discontent to become manifest to the uninitiated, but Lucian Davlin saw, with a mingled feeling of satisfaction and dismay, that the role of devoted wife had ceased to interest his blond comrade in matrimony.

The fact gave him a malicious pleasure, because, as fate had dared to play against him, he would have felt especially aggrieved if a few thorns had not been introduced into the elder down that seemingly enveloped his fair accomplice.

But he felt some dismay, for he knew by the swift flash of azure eyes under golden lashes, by the sway of her shoulders as she paced the terrace, by the nervous tapping of her slippers on the certain tiles in the intervals of table chat—that Cora was thinking. And when Cora thought, something was about to happen.

It was in obedience to one of those swift side glances that he followed her from the morning room, one forenoon, about three weeks after the news of Madeline's death had come to them. The day was bright but chill, and the wind whirled itself in a shower of vivid crimson, hot, stung with harsh head in the sunlight waiting the approach of her counterfeiter brother.

"Cover your head, you very thoughtless woman," was his brotherly salutation as he approached, plunging about in his pockets in search of a cigar the while.

"Mother!" she ejaculated, tossing her golden locks; "my hair needs a sunbath. I only wish I dare indulge myself further! If you had any heart you wouldn't torture me so constantly with the odor of those magnificent Havanas, when you know how my very soul longs for a good cigar!"

"Poor little woman," laughing maliciously, "fancy Mrs. John Arthur of Oakley smoking a Perique! Isn't it prime, Co?" pulling out a cloud of perfumed smoke.

"Primes! hah! I'd like to strangle you, or—"

"Or—" inquiringly.

"Somebody," laughing nervously.

"Just so; Miss Arthur would be a good subject, and that would confer a favor on me, too, by Jove!"

"If I don't want to confer a favor on you, I have much better try and do you one, I think."

"With all my heart, taking the slender for granted, of course; only tell me how."

Cora shrugged her crimson-clad shoulders, and they paced forward in silence for a time. Then, as if his willfulness had been a streak of a diabolical kind, she ejaculated, crossly, and without turning her head: "Stuff! you talk too much!"

Lucian smiled maliciously, removed his cigar from between his lips, described a smoke wreath in mid-air, replaced his weed, and said: "Do it then, Mrs. Arthur, and be relaxed into silence."

He seemed bent on annoying her, for there was a laughing glimmer in his eye, and he obstinately refused to attempt to draw her out, and so make easier whatever she might have to say, for he knew that she had signalled him out to stay for a purpose.

Mutely he walked by her side, and contentedly puffed at his cigar until, as levent, she turned upon him, and struck so pliantly at the hand that had just removed it from his lips. The weed fell from his fingers to the ground, and Cora, her slippered feet upon it, as if it were an enemy, and laughed triumphantly.

"Now we are on a level," she cried. "Do you suppose I intend to give you that advantage over me?"

"It seems not," with a shrug expressive of resignation and a smile hidden by his mustache.

He was not the man to be annoyed, or even ruffled, by these little feminine onslaughts. In fact, they rather pleased and amused him, and he had become well accustomed to Cora's "little ways," as he called them. Deprived of his cigar, he thrust his hands into his pockets and whistled softly.

"Lucian, if you don't stop looking so comfortable, and content, and altogether don't care, I shall do something very desperate," she exclaimed, pettishly.

"No!" raising his eyebrows in mock incredulity; "you don't tell me, I thought you were in a little heaven of your own, Mrs. Arthur."

"Oh, you did? Very clever of you. Well, Mr. Davlin, has it occurred to you that heaven might not be a congenial climate for me?"

"Not while your wings are so fresh, surely. You had scarcely entered your paradise, fair sister."

"Haven't I?" ironically. "Well, I am tired of magna, anyhow." Cora was always strictly logical in her choice of expressions. "Now, Lucian, stop parrying and tell me, when is this going to end?"

"When?"

He stopped and looked at her intensely. Twice they had traversed the terrace, and now they paused at the termination farthest from the house. Just before them

a beautiful flight of stone steps led down to a narrow gravelled walk, that skirted a railway line of lawn, and was in low iron bedged by some close and high-growing shrubs from the "Bellevue" woods, as they were called. Beyond the lawn was a gap in the hedge, and the out and trimmed sand in a corner and a beautiful arch, was spanned by a willow, built for the convenience of those who desired to reach the village by the shortest route, the Bellevue woods.

"That's repeat like a parrot, Lucian!" Cora cried, her nose angrily. "I say, where is this to end and how?"

They were just separating the gap in the hedge and Lucian, standing down upon Cora, stood facing the opening. As the words crossed her lips, his eyes fell upon a figure just behind her, and he checked the conversation by an involuntary motion of the hand.

The figure came toward them. It was Miss Arthur's French maid, who had just carried in her hand a small parcel over. Recently she was returning from some errand to the village. Miss Arthur's maid had black hair, dressed very low on the forehead, eyes of some sort, it is to be presumed, but they were effectively concealed by high glasses, a rather pearly complexion, a form that might have been good, but if so, its beauties were hidden by the loose, and as Cora expressed it, "dumpy," style of jacket which she habitually wore. She passed them with a low "Bon jour, madame," and turned up the terrace.

And turned up the terrace. At least she was walking, smiling, but not smiling smoothly, up the terrace when Lucian cast after her a last disapproving glance.

"Your hair's a good deal more than a 'beast,' he would say, by mutual consent, went down the steps.

Cora made no reply to this, seeming lost in thought. They walked on for a moment in silence.

But Celine Leroux did not walk on. She dropped her package, and, stooping to recover it, cast a swift glance over her pair. They were watching slowly down the hedge, their backs to the road.

Probably the falling parcel had reminded the French maid of something forgotten, for she turned swiftly, almost, and without any of her previous awkwardness, strained for steps and disappeared behind the stile.

What the parcel was, Cora asked Lucian, looking a little with his head down. "You are getting rather silly in the game, can't you turn to the clock for another two minutes?"

"What then?"

"This. We must get that bad out of the way."

"Meaning who?"

"She, of course—Miss Arthur. The woman will make a terrible mistake of me in two months more."

"By Jove, and if not, but if I don't get out of this."

"We must get rid of her."

Wall Papering In the Fall....

IS ALL RIGHT.

It Pays

in the saving of fuel.

We have about 200 rolls of rem-
nants which we will clear
out this fall at

From 25 to 40 per Cent off
Regular Prices.

Ask to see them....

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Remember the Concert.

Mr. W. W. Bole left last evening for
Winnipeg.

Hugh Ferguson returned from Winni-
peg last Saturday.

Walter Scott, of the Regina "Leader,"
was in town on Sunday.

Mrs. Amos Hicks and family returned
from Winnipeg this week.

Commissioner Herchmer, of the N. W.
M. P., is very ill with typhoid fever.

The North-West Legislature voted
\$1000 to the New Westminster fire sufferers.

Rev. H. C. Sweet will conduct the ser-
vices in the Regina Presbyterian church
next Sabbath.

Rev. J. S. Dobbin, of Buffalo Lake, at-
tended the meeting of Presbytery at Re-
gina on Wednesday.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-
men, in session at Toronto, voted \$25-
00 to pay disability claims not legally
due.

Hon. Joseph Martin, the new Attorney
General of British Columbia, passed
through on Tuesday afternoon en route
to Ottawa.

See that your name is on the voter's
list. You will find one in the Post Office
and the other in Mr. H. Ferguson's
butcher shop.

The C. P. R. Telegraph company's
transcontinental copper wire is completed
and the first message passed over the
wire on Tuesday.

W. J. Curtis, piano and organ tuner,
will be in town about October 5th, and
hopes that his customers will patiently
await his arrival.—Adv't. 11-13

The brick work of the new depot has
been completed, and a strong force of
carpenters and lathers are now pushing
the work as fast as possible.

Lord Brassey, proprietor of the Brass-
ey farms at Indian Head, passed through
this week en route to Australia, he being
the present Governor of Victoria.

Rev. J. F. Frazer, of Regina, will preach
in the Baptist church morning and even-
ing on Sunday next. Mr. Frazer is well
known and much appreciated in Moose
Jaw.

Mr. Hattin, C.P.R. despatcher, who has
been located here for a few months, ex-
pects to leave next week. Mr. and Mrs.
Hattin, with Hazel, have made many
friends.

Mesdames H. Hardy and A. Hobkirk
left Monday evening for Toronto, where
they will visit friends, after which the
latter will be joined by her husband on
an extended visit to friends in the States.

Mrs. Jos. Hyland and Mrs. Thos. Cow-
an left last evening for Broadway, where
they will spend a few days, after which
they will visit friends at Woodstock and
London, Ont. They will return home in
about two months.

The C. P. R. waterfront at Grand Cou-
lee is reported to have been damaged
by fire this week. A report also comes
from Swift Current to the effect that the din-
ing hall at that place had a close call,
fire having started in the kitchen.

Rev. J. C. Cameron left Tuesday for
Regina to attend the meeting of Presbytery
on Wednesday, after which he will hold a
series of prohibition meetings in the Cot-
twood district. Next Sunday his pul-
pit will be occupied by Rev. Wm. McLeod.

Now that winter is approaching the
young people are beginning to think of
the skating rink. If we are to have a
successful season, it will soon be time
that something is done towards renova-
ting the rink and getting things in shape
for the winter.

A serious shooting accident occurred at
Broadview on Saturday last. It appears
that some boys went out with a gun look-
ing for ducks and little Willie Graham
was walking in front of the one who had
the gun when the latter stumbled and in
falling discharged it, the charge entering
the side and arm of the little fellow.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Our stock of
fruit and vegetables is undoubtedly the
best in town. We have still left a few
baskets of Ontario peaches and pears,
which are going at prices to clear.
In vegetables, we have just received a
large consignment of Ontario tomatoes
(green and ripe), while our cauliflower,
cabbage, cucumbers, etc., etc., are the
best the district can produce. A large
consignment of grapes to arrive in a few
days. J. H. SMITH, butcher.—Adv't.

Mr. T. B. Baker visited Regina this
week.

Popular prices next Friday night at
Central Hall.

According to law all barrooms will be
closed on polling day, Sept. 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. McMicken left on
Monday to visit friends in the east.

Mr. Jas. Rollo, C. P. R. locomotive
foreman, was in Winnipeg this week.

Mr. Athol Sweet, of Regina, arrived
this week to join the Round House staff.

Mrs. Holdsworth and Mrs. Brooks pur-
pose visiting Broadway and Brandon
next week.

W. C. Lusk will be in his photo studio
on Sept. 30th, remaining three days. Call
and see him on those dates.—Adv't.

Mrs. Alf. Wright and her little daughter
May, who has been visiting her friend,
Miss Kate Martin, has returned to Regina.

Bishop Grisdale, of the Diocese of Qu'-
Appelle, arrived in town yesterday morn-
ing and left via the Soo line in the after-
noon.

The St. John's church and Presbyterian
Sunday School picnics have been held,
the former on Saturday and the latter on
Wednesday.

Paschal Bonneau, Sr., and his son Tre-
fle, of Willow Bunch, have gone to Mon-
treal, where Treffe will have his lame
arm amputated.

The Barracks rifle team, consisting of
ten men under Capt. Gilpin-Brown, ar-
rived this morning, and the match will
be shot this afternoon.

Ed. Baxter left Sunday afternoon for
Rat Portage, where he has secured a
position as brakeman on the C.P.R. train
service of that division.

Mr. Thomas, of Toronto, arrived last
Saturday on a visit to his son, Mr. G. F.
Thomas, of South Moose Jaw. He leaves
for home this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McLean returned to
the ranch at Maple Creek on Wednes-
day, Mr. McLean being not yet fully re-
covered from his recent illness.

St. John's Church has disposed of the
Vicariate on River Street to Mr. Gamble,
and next spring a new one will be erect-
ed along side the church.

The Department of Interior has issued
a large number of red print notices on
cotton for posting up, containing the
North-West law against setting out fires.

The Plebiscite Committee will be glad
to receive help from those having rigs for
use in campaign meetings at Orange Hall
and Huron. W. N. Mitchell is treasurer.

The camping party composed of Mr.
and Mrs. W. W. Bole, Mr. and Mrs. J. C.
Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fisher,
Miss Kiltie, Dr. Turnbull and others re-
turned from the Shooting Box on Wed-
nesday, after a very pleasant outing.

\$500 REWARD.—A reward of \$500 will
be paid to the finder of a small gold locket
with a pearl cross on outside and photo
inside, lost last week by Mrs. C. A. W.
Stunt, between Robinson & Hamilton's
and residence. Finder please apply at
this office or to C. A. W. Stunt.

The Methodist Ladies Aid will give a
concert in Central Hall next Friday eve-
ning, Sept. 30th. An excellent pro-
gramme by the best local talent, assisted
by several eastern visitors, is being
prepared and a good time may be expect-
ed. For further particulars see Adv't. on
this page.

Rev. Vrooman writes us from Indian
Head that he is having good meetings
along the line, and that interest is in-
creasing as election day approaches. He
will return home in time for Sunday
next and will occupy his own pulpit,
continuing his series of sermons to young
people in the evening, the subject of the
discourse being "Sowing and Reaping."

The movement in favor of the Plebis-
cite is booming. Excellent literature
has been distributed throughout the town
and to central points in the district. The
committee has arranged for meetings to
be held as follows: Orange Hall, Caron,
Monday, 26th; Huron, 27th; Moose Jaw,
28th. A programme will be given on each
occasion by town talent. Assistance in
money or rigs will be welcomed by the
committee.

"MY FRIENDS DESPAIR."

La Grippe and Nervous Prostration Had
Brought Captain Copp Near to Death
South American Nerve was the
Life Saver.

"I was ailing for nearly four years with
Nervous prostration. I tried many reme-
dies and was treated by physicians with-
out any permanent benefit. A year ago I
took la grippe, which greatly aggravated
my trouble. My friends despaired of my
recovery. I was induced to try South
American Nerve, and was rejoiced to
get almost instant relief. I have used
four bottles and feel myself completely
cured. I believe it's the best remedy
known for the nerves and blood." Wm.
M. Copp, Newcastle, N. B. Sold by W.
W. Bole.

BIRTHS.

MITCHELL.—At Moose Jaw, on Saturday,
Sept. 10th, 1898, to the wife of W. N.
Mitchell, a daughter.

MILLAR.—At Regina, on Wednesday, Sept.
21st, 1898, to the wife of A. D. Millar,
a daughter.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

**DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

... Important ...

It is very important that every elector go to the poll
on September 29th and vote his approval or disapproval
of the Liquor Traffic. For the protection of growing
boys who are constantly allured into vicious ways by
open barrooms, and the protection of homes, and the
prosperity and moral progress of the nation, we ask you
to go to the poll and vote for Prohibition. We need
Every Vote. Help to roll up a great majority for a
righteous law. Every man, not a minor, who has resided
in the Territories one year and in the Electoral Division
at least three months, has a right to vote. If your name
is not on the Voters' List at polling place you may vote
by taking oath before Deputy Returning Officer that you
are a qualified voter. Polling places are as follows:—

- No. 25.—Yellowgrass, at Dr. Turnbull's Ranch.
- No. 26.—Willow Bunch, Mr. Legare's House.
- No. 27.—Midway, at Elm Springs Post Office.
- No. 28.—Wood Mountain, at Mr. J. H. Thompson's.
- No. 29.—Coventry, at the Coventry School House.
- No. 30.—Pasqua, at the Leamington School House.
- No. 31.—Two Rivers, at the Melbourne School House.
- No. 32.—East Moose Jaw, at Mrs. McWilliam's House.
- No. 33.—West Moose Jaw, at Moose Jaw Town Hall.
- No. 34.—Carmel, at the Carmel School House.
- No. 35.—Marlborough, at Marlborough School House.
- No. 36.—Smail's, at Mr. G. Smail's House.
- No. 37.—Chamberlain, at Section House, Chamberlain.
- No. 38.—Boharn, at the Boharn School House.
- No. 39.—Caron, at the Caron Orange Hall.
- No. 40.—Parkbeg, at the C.P.R. Station, Parkbeg.
- No. 41.—Chaplin, at C.P.R. Telegraph Office, Chaplin.
- No. 42.—Dundurn, at Mr. A. H. a Court's House.

On behalf of the Prohibition Committee for Moose
Jaw Electoral Division.

J. C. CAMERON, Chairman.
W. A. VROOMAN, Secretary.
W. N. MITCHELL, Treasurer.

GRAND CONCERT.

A literary and musical con-
cert will be given under the
auspices of the Methodist
Ladies Aid on

Friday Evening, Sept. 30, 1898,
in Central Hall.

An excellent programme will
be rendered by the best local
talent, assisted by Miss Say-
well, of St. Thomas, Ont.;
Miss Kemp, of Brighton, Ont.;
Miss Herring, and Mrs. J. A.
Sheppard.

Popular prices—35c. and 50c.
Secure your seats at Boles.

JUDGE RICHARDSON

Confers With the Business Men of
Moose Jaw.

On invitation of J. H. Ross, M. L. A.,
Hon. Justice Richardson came up from
Regina on Wednesday to confer with the
business men of Moose Jaw in regard to
the conveniences provided by the Court
at this place, and to ascertain if there
were any complaints to be made or sug-
gestions to offer regarding the adminis-
tration of civil cases or as to the frequency
of the sittings of the Supreme Court.
During the morning he held a conference
at the court house with the members of
the legal profession and other officers of
the law, when several matters were con-
sidered. At two o'clock in the afternoon
a number of business men met to confer
with His Lordship. It was thought by
some that it would be more convenient if
three sittings a year could be held in-
stead of two, as cases requiring an early
hearing have sometimes been delayed
several months, waiting for the court to
sit. Then there was the cost of summons
which was considered excessive, and the
rendering of accounts in triplicate in
order to garnishee, which meant consid-
erable work in some instances. The time
specified to intervene between the service
of summons and the obtaining of judg-
ment—twenty days—was thought to be
too long, as it enabled some debtors to
dispose of their property before the
creditor had a chance to satisfy the debt.
In order to overcome the first difficulty
viz., the delay sometimes caused by the
infrequency of Court sittings, His Lord-
ship said that he would endeavor to visit
Moose Jaw about once a month, when
cases requiring immediate attention
could be brought to his notice. In regard
to the other complaints, he said it was
hard in a new country like the Territo-
ries to keep down the costs and adjust
matters to suit every locality, for what
would be considered a reasonable time
in one part would not suit another part,
and the long distances sometimes travel-
led made the costs high. However, if
anybody considered himself wronged, he
was at liberty to bring the matter before
him on the occasion of any of his visits
and he would look into the case; but it
would be done openly and in the presence
of all concerned.

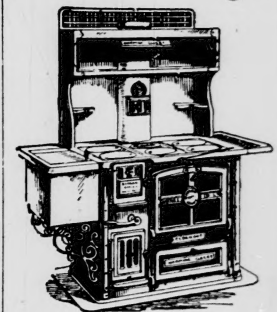
The Judge and Mr. Ross returned to
the Capital on the afternoon train, which
was several hours late.

DECEIVED TO DEATH.

Insidious to the Last Degree—Kidney
Troubles Stealthily Work Havoc—
South American Kidney Cure a Po-
tent Healer.

This Captivo could be truthfully writ-
ten on many a burial certificate, and in
numbers that would appall. Bright's
disease, diabetes, gravel and stone in the
bladder, inflammation of the bladder,
dropsy. Any of all may be induced by
causes least suspected, perhaps the least
thought of, and yet the most dangerous is
the back ache symptom. Don't dally
with kidney pains. South American
Kidney Cure is a quick reliever, and a
powerful healer.—Cleanses and cures.
Sold by W. W. Bole.

Oxford Ranges



We are just unloading a 30-ton
car of Oxford Steel Ranges, Base
Burners and Air Tight Heaters;
a limited number of which were not
spoken for. Order early and se-
cure the car load freight rate.

GURNEY-FOUNDRY COMPANY

LIMITED.
Jno. Brass, Agt.

Ready for Business..

The new Bakery has opened
and is now ready for busi-
ness, with a full supply of
everything in our line. We
have just built a first-class
oven and are in a position to
guarantee satisfaction. All
we ask is a trial. Soliciting
a share of your patronage,
We remain, yours truly

SNODIE & WHITE,
Bread on sale at
J. J. & A. McLean's.

NEW DRESSMAKER SHOP.

Miss Lusk, late of Toronto, has
decided to open a dressmaker
shop in town, using the famous
U. S. Tailor system, which is
considered superior to all other
systems of cutting. First
class work guaranteed at mod-
erate prices. For the present
will be in W. C. Lusk's Art
Studio, High Street.

J. W. FERGUSON

Contractor & Builder.

House Building a Specialty.
Plans and Estimates Furnished.

All kinds of repairing and carpen-
tering work done on shortest
notice by competent men.
Shop on Main Street, at rear
of Ferguson's Butcher Shop.

J. W. Ferguson.

MOOSE JAW STEAM LAUNDRY.

We have just opened a few doors west of
Ottawa Hotel, and are now prepared to
enter to the public in our line. Goods called
for and delivered. Give us a trial. J. W.
FERGUSON, prop.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

For Men, Boys and
Children

Never before had you the privilege of selecting from such a large
and complete variety of perfect-fitting high-class clothing. The fitting
qualities of our goods is a marvel of good cutting; tall or short, it
makes no difference. We invite you to come in and see the new fall
styles. Double and single breasted square cuts in serges, chevrons and
tweeds are very fashionable. See our leaders in men's double breasted
heavy tweed and serge suits at \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00. Boys and child-
ren's in the same lines at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Fall and winter over-
coats and peajackets just opened out. We would draw attention to our
beaver and miltin overcoats, with or without velvet collars, starting at
\$6.00 and up. Heavy freeze overcoats with high storm collars, at \$5.00.
Heavy freeze peajackets, with storm or roll collars, at \$4.00. Under-
wear.—Without any exception our values in underwear this fall cannot
be beaten. All wool underwear at \$1.00 a suit. Fine pure wool at
\$1.50 and \$2.00 a suit. All other lines of goods cut right down. We
are anxious to do business with you. Give us a trial and we will do
what is right with you.

The Reliable Clothier
and Outfitter....

M. J. MacLEOD.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO BUILD

WRITE TO
FRASER & CAMERON,
INDIAN HEAD.

We are Architects
and Builders....

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CONSULT US.

Important to Farmers!

We have received two car loads of the Celebrated
Zess Patent Cultivator—the best cultivator on earth.
Why have the Government Weeds Inspector calling
on you when you can buy this "sudden death" to
the weeds cultivator" from the undersigned.

C. A. GASS, Agt.

GIVE US A CALL.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

Souvenir China Five-o'clock
Tea Sets, Creams and Sug-
ars, Spoon Dishes, Pin Trays

A PRETTY MOOSE JAW
SCENE.

THE BAZAAR

COAL

We have just received the first con-
signment of celebrated

Canadian Anthracite Coal.

We are prepared to supply the trade
at the following prices

Furnace \$9.00.—Half Ton \$4.85
Stove.... 9.00.— " 4.85
Nut..... 8.00.— " 4.25

Houses for Sale.

America's Greatest Railroad Watch
Now in Stock.

The Deuber- Hampden...

17 Jewel, 21 Jewel, 23 Jewel.

Our assortment of Jewellery,
Clocks, Silverware and Spectacles
is now complete. Call and see our
sewing machines. We can save you
money in this line.

J. U. MUNNS.

Agent Bell Organs and Pianos. See
samples and terms.

87 RAIL, MOOSE LAKE, WAGBORN'S GUIDE

Get the girl first!

The next thing is the en-
gagement ring. We have
a beautiful selection to
choose from; but this is
only one line of our busi-
ness. We also carry a fine
stock of watches, clocks,
jewellery, novelties in sil-
verware and fancy leather
goods. We have recently
added a full line of spec-
tacles and optical goods and
can guarantee satisfaction.
Try our Machine Silver
Polish and you will use no
other. We can save you
more than you imagine in
these lines.....

R. E. PLAXTON

Iron Beds!

A Large Consign-
ment just arrived

THEY'RE NEAT,
NOBBY AND
SUBSTANTIAL

Call and inspect our
stock of furniture....

JNO. BELLAMY

A good corner lot, 50x125 feet, on
Main Street for sale.

IMPOUNDED.

Impounded on Aug. 25th, one light bay
horse, an iron, white ear on forehead.
If not claimed will be sold. J. A. CAMP-
BELL, Poundkeeper, 25-27 St. Moose Jaw